THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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Rose and Caterpillar.

"Oh, caterpillar," said a rose
One lovely summer day,
"Your constant eating drives me wild;
I wish you'd go away.
I really cannot see what use
You and your kind can be;
You naught but mischief do, and are
Unpleasant things to see."

A moment after that same rose
Smiled on a butterfly
That stopped to show his rainbowed wings,
As he was passing by.
Oh, if she could have only known—
The pretty, dainty rose—
He was a caterpillar too,
Arrayed in splendid clothes!
—*Harper's Young People.*

Amid the Grasses.

Come! live inninocence again,
Sweet soul of mine,
And weave once more the tender daisy-chain,
And ringlets of the dandelion fine!
Come, sing and croon and chant,
Here lurks no aching want
Of past or present ill,
Here honey-bind is found,
And creeping o'er the ground
Mellow sunbeams pleasant!

Come! live in tender joys and sweet embraces
Of bird-notes dropping hither,
All in the golden autumn weather,
All in the grasses and gray leaves together,
And see how eyes shine out from fair young faces
In gentians blue, that catch the thistle's feather;
Come, breathe and live!
For here grow sweet all gracious things to give.
Here nodeth fine
My Lady Columbine;
Jacket and Breeches, some do call her.
Oh, naughty name! She is my Lady Columbine!
May no ill frost or plucking hand befall her!

Oh, hither come and hide!
Here in the grasses nestle, nestle deep with me!
Here with my bounteous love and me abide!
Sweet nature, queen of all green things that be!
For over all
Some high spirit mystical,
With vaporous form and golden-drooping hair,
Breathes through the drowsy skies—
The mellow-tinted India-summer air—
And offers sacrifice!

Ah! what's so sweet
As the tripping, twinkling feet
Of the brooklet 'neath the willows?
And what, ah! what's so fair
As the summer air,
And the lark high up in its fleecy billows?
And here in the meadow-land far below
We can listen and catch the streamlet's flow,
And hear the lark till he's out of sight
In the misty blue above the hill,
And watch the sunbeams drop and fill
Each little flower-cup with delight;
For here the shadows are soft and still—

Hist! be hushed as a startled mole
Curled in its cradle; for over the knoll
I see the soft brown twitching ear
Of the shy gray rabbit peeping!
Here we are sleeping—
Nature and I! Ha, ha!
And soon more near
He'll crooch his form and crop the hill-side tender;
And if the winds blow by,
He knows them, knows them just as well as I,
Nor fears their shrill pipes slender.
Hear how aloft the old crows caw!—
Ca! ca!—
Wicked black crows that fill their maw
With pretty field-larks. What a shame!
Here's one that built his nest close by,
Last summer, and the grasses lie
Trampled by the path he came.

See! here deep down are mosses and sweet ferns,
And meadow-fire that burns:
Love's torch, they call it rather,
Or Cupid's cup, if maidens pluck and gather.
Here's Indian-pipe, the fairies smoke—
They light it by the meadow-fire—
And here's the magic ring they broke
When dancing to their cricket choir.
And here are spicy mints,
And club-head lichens full of freakish dints
Of toothsome elves, and prints
Of winding pathways thro' the reedy grasses,
Where, hurrying wild, the emmet's army passes;
Here dainty roads,
Where, shining soft, the velvet-coated toads,
Crushing the herbage, pant when rain is over,
Hopping to meet their loves in musky clover;

And here the field-mouse comes,
Stealing sweet nature's crumbs—
Such as she plants for mice and birds unheeded;
Far from the cark of men
She stores her wealth of grain—
Way-side farms by walls, brier-grown and over-weeded.
Here, here I watch them come—
The wild bee with his drum;
The tilting dragon-fly with azure wing;
The painted moths; and lo!
With his sharp, wiry bow,
The elbowed grasshopper, with sudden spring
Setting the thickets brown in wild commotion;
While fluttering down like shells through some blue ocean,
In undulations rhythmically slow,
Through the blue-misted air of autumn lucid—
Purple as Tyrian cloths, and intertused
With incense odors of all sweet shrubs bruised—
The splendid wide-winged maple leaflets mellow!

Here still are buttercups, so silvery yellow;
And here sweet winter-green, with berries red.
And here from nodding head
The feathery dandelion soweth wide
Her venturous parachutes—how light
They mount in the breeze, and vanish from the sight!
And here low-couched abide,
And creeping softly slide
Arbutus tendrils through the rustling grass,
Waiting for snows to pass,
To breathe once more the verdure of the spring.

And here on wing
Come the sharp sparrows, and late robins sing
Their farewells. So, farewell!
The light doth pass
From sky and vale and mountain
As from some spent and golden-watered fountain.

So, farewell!
While through the meadow-grass
Cricket and restless midge and night-wings rally
Their forces far and near,
And fill the ear
With pantings of soft plumes and rustlings clear,
And music shrill and high, through the long dusky valley.
—*W. M. Briggs, in Harper's Magazine*

Story of a Skeleton Skirt.

I was in the civil service at Richmond. Enough that I was there and on honest business. That business done, I prepared to return home. And thereby hangs this tale, and, as it proved, the fate of the Confederacy.

For, of course, I wanted to take presents home to my family. Very little question was there what these presents should be—for I had no boys or brothers. The women of the Confederacy had one want which overtopped all others. They could make coffee out of beans; pins they had from Columbus; straw hats they braided quite well with their own fair hands; snuff we could get better than you could in the "old concern." We had no hoopskirts—skeletons, weused to call them. No ingenuity had made them. No bounties had forced them. The Bat, the Greyhound, the Deer, the Flora, the J. C. Cobb, the Varuna and the Fore-and-Aft all took in cargoes of them for us in England. But the Bat and the Deer and the Flora were seized by the blockaders, he J. C. Cobb sunk at sea, the Fore-and-Aft and the Greyhound were set fire to by their own crews, and Varuna was never heard of. Then the State of Arkansas offered sixteen townships of swamp land to the first manufacturer who would exhibit five gross of the home-manufactured article. But none ever competed. The first attempts, indeed, were put to an end when Schofield crossed the Blue Lick and destroyed the dam on the Yellow branch, which that brute of a Grierson said there was never anything of it but the outside.

Of course, then, I put in the bottom of my new large trunk in New York, not a "duplex elliptic," for none were then made, but a "Belmonte" of thirty springs, for my wife. I bought for her more common wear a good "Belle-Fontaine." For Sarah and Susie each I got two "Dumb-belles." For Aunt Eunice and Aunt Clara, maiden sisters of my wife, who lived with us after Winchester fell the fourth time, I got the "Scotch Harebell," two of each. For my own mother I got one "Belle of the Prairies" and one "Invisible Combination Gossamer." I did not forget good old Mamma Chloe and Mamma Jane. For them I got substantial cages without names. With these tied in the shape of figure eights in the bottom of my trunk, as I said, I put in an assorted cargo of dry goods above, and, favored by a pass, and Major Mulford's courtesy on the flag-of-truce boat, I arrived safely at Richmond before the autumn closed.

I was received at home with rapture. But when, the next morning I opened my stores, this became rapture doubly enraptured. Words cannot tell the silent delight with which old and young, black and white, surveyed those fairy-like structures, yet unbroken and unmended.

Perennial summer reigned that autumn day in that reunited family. It reigned the next day, and the next. It would have reigned till now if the Belmontes and the other things had lasted as long as the advertisements declared.

I was up in the cedar closet one day looking for an old parade cap of mine, which, I thought, though it was my third best, might look better than my second best, which I had worn ever since my best was lost at Seven Pines. I say I was standing on the lower shelf of the cedar closet, when, as I stepped along in the darkness, my right foot caught in a bit of wire, my left did not give way in time, and I fell with a small wooden hat box in my hand full on the floor. The corner of the hat box struck me just below the second frontal sinus, and I fainted away.

When I came to myself I was in the blue chamber; I had vinegar on a brown paper on my forehead; the room was dark, and I found mother sitting by me, glad enough indeed to hear my voice and to know that I knew her. It was sometime before I fully understood what had happened. Then she brought me a cup of tea, and I, quite refreshed, said I must go to my office.

"Office, my child!" said she. "Your leg is broken above the ankle; you will not move these six weeks. Where do you suppose you are?"

Till then I had no notion that it was five minutes since I went into the closet. When she told me the time—five in the afternoon—I groaned in the lowest depths. For in my breast pocket in that innocent coat, which I could now see lying on the window-sill, were the duplicate dispatches to Mr. Mason, for which, late the night before, I had got the secretary's signature. They were to go at ten that morning to Wilmington, by the navy department's special messenger. I had taken them to insure care and certainty. I had worked on them till midnight, and they had not been signed till near one o'clock! Heavens an l earth, and there it was five o'clock! The man must be half way to Wilmington by this time. I sent the doctor for Lefarge, my clerk. Lefarge did his prettiest in rushing to the telegraph. But no! A freshet on the Chowan river, or a raid by Foster, or something, or nothing, has smashed the telegraph wire for that night. And before that dispatch ever reached Wilmington the navy agent was in the offing in the Sea Maid.

"But perhaps the duplicate got through?" No, breathless reader, the duplicate did not get through. The duplicate was taken by Faucon in the Ino. I saw it last week in Dr. Lieber's hands in Washington. Well, all I know is that if the duplicate had got through the Confederate government would have had in March a chance at 83,211 muskets, which, as it was, never left Belgium. So much for my treading into that blessed piece of wire on the shelf of the cedar closet upstairs.

"What was the bit of wire?"

Well, it was not telegraph wire. It it had been it would have broken when it was not wanted to. Don't you know what it was? Go up in your own cedar closets and step about in the dark, and see what brings up about your ankles. Julia, poor child, cried her eyes out about it. When I got well enough to get up, and as soon as I could talk and plan with her, she brought down seven of these old things—Belmontes, simpiex ellipties and horse-shoes without a name—and she made a pile of them in the bedroom, and she asked me in the most penitent way what she should do with them.

"You can't burn them," she said, fire won't touch them. If you bury them in the garden they come up at the second raking. If you give them to the servants they say, 'Thank-e, missus,' and throw them in the back passage. If you give them to the poor, they throw them into the street in front, and do not say 'Thank-e.' Sarah sent seventeen over to the sword factory, and the foreman swore at the boy, and told him he would flog him within an inch of his life if he brought any more of his sauce there; and so—and so," sobbed the poor child, "I just rolled up the wretched things and put them in the cedar closet, hoping, you know, that some day the government would want something, and would advertise for them. You know what a good thing I made out of the bottle corks."

In fact she had sold our bottle corks for $4,216 of the first issue. We afterward bought two umbrellas and a corkscrew with the money.

Well, I did not scold Julia. It was certainly no fault of hers that I was walking on the lower sheif of her cedar closet. I told her to make a parcel of the things, and the first time we went to ride I threw the whole shapeless heap into the river.

But let no man think, or no woman, that this was the end of the troubles. As I look back on that winter, and on the spring of 1865, it seems to me only the beginning. I got out on crutches at last; I had the office transferred to my house, so that Lafarge and Hepburn could work there at night and communicate with me when I could not go out; but mornings I hobbled up to the department, and sat with the chief, and took his orders. Ah, me! shall I soon forget that damp winter morning, when we all had such hope at the office? One duplicate was taken by Faucon in the Ino. major's ambulance, I remember, and before that dispatch ever reached Wilmington the navy agent was in the offing in the Sea Maid.

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The Centre Reporter.

.... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 9, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

To secure their votes, Voters must have paid a State or County Tax one month before the Election and within the two years immediately preceding the date of one month before the Election. The last day for paying Tax this year is October 2nd.

The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully attimesin the judgment of the people (in mine certainly), and we have losta greatdeal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for their district, on

Saturday, September 18, 1880,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock p. m., and close at 6 o'clock p. m.

The Delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House, at Bellefont, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to nominate one candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees, two candidates for Assembly, and one candidate for District Attorney, and transact such other business as may be regularly brought before it.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the present apportionment, is as follows:

Bellefonte,	N. W.	2	Harris twp.		2
	S. W.	2	Howard "		1
	W. W.	1	Huston "		2
Howard Borough		1	Liberty "		2
Milesburg "		1	Marion "		2
Millheim "		3	Miles "		5
Phillipsburg "		3	Patton "		1
Unionville "		1	Penn "		3
Benner Township		2	Potter "	N.	3
Boggs "		3	Potter "	S.	4
Burnside "		1	Rush "		2
Curtin "		1	Snowshoe "		2
College "		2	Spring "		4
Ferguson "	old	2	Taylor "		1
Ferguson "	new	1	Union "		1
Gregg "		5	Walker "		4
Half Moon "		1	Worth "		1
Haines "					

The above apportionment was made under the authority of the following resolution, adopted August 14, 1866:

Resolved, That hereafter the Democratic County Convention in Centre county shall be composed of one delegate from every fifty Democratic votes polled at each and every Gubernatorial election in said county, which said Delegates shall be allotted to the several boroughs and townships by the Standing Committee of the County in proportion to the Democratic votes polled in the several election districts at the Gubernaterial election next proceding the County Convention.

The delegate election in all cases, will be conducted strictly in accordance with the rules of the party heretofore adopted, except as to the time of opening and closing which is as above stated. The following are the rules.

1st. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic county convention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections of each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday in September, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock p. m., on said day, continuing until six o'clock p. m.

2d. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of County Committee for each district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election, to be conducted, viva voce, by the Democratic voters present at the time.

3d. Every qualified voter of the district who at the late general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the Democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

4th. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the person voting the same, by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle provided for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but members of the election borad have access.

5th. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fourth, nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegates, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such elections shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office.

6th. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; when the list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted shall be certified by said board, to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Convention.

7th. Whenever from any district qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaints the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by an affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the Convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be report to the Convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the Convention shall proceed immediately upon the calls of yeas and nays to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of yeas and nays, the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed shall be omitted.

8th. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

9th. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated, it shall be the duty of the President of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

10th. In a convention a majority of all voters shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the third ballot or vote, when the persons receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination be made.

11th. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote or to any person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination of the convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtian such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

12th. If any delegate shall receive any money or ether valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered or secured to him or to any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any further convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

13th. Cases arising under the 7th, 11th and 12th rules, shall have precedence over all other business in convention until determined.

14th. That the term of the chairman of the county committee shall begin on the first day of January of each and every year.

15th. That the delegates from the several boroughs and townships be authorized in conjunction with the chairman of the county committee to appoint the members of the committee for the various boroughs and townships.

COMMITTEES TO HOLD DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

1. Bellefonte Borough, North ward—William Galbraith, Chairman; Frank P. Blair, W. F. Reber.
2. Bellefonte Borough, South ward—W. C. Heinle, Chairman, Dr. Jas. H. Dobbins, John McDermot.
3. Bellefonte Borough, West ward—William Harper, Chairman; W. A. Morrison, S. A. McQuistion.
4. Milesburg Borough—Frank E. Bible, Chairman; C. K. Essington, O. P. Kreamer.
5. Howard Borough—A. J. Gardner, Chairman; Howard Brickley, Alexander Henderson.
6. Millheim Borough—J. H. Reifsnyder, Chairman; J. C. Smith, J. H. Breon.
7. Philipsburg Borough—C. G. Herlinger, Chairman; J. J. Lingle, Albert Owen.
8. Unionville Borough—Patrick J. McDonnel, Chairman; A. J. Griest, Dr. Constans Cambridge.
9. Benner Township—Uriah Stover, Chairman; John Rishel, John Knox.
10. Boggs Township—James A. McClain, Chairman; Col. Jas. F. Weaver, John A. Whitehill.
11. Burnside Township—William Hipple, Chairman; B. Veideffer, John Mulholland.
12. College Township—Hon. Samuel Gilliland, Chairman; Frank Taylor, Jacob Botorf.
13. Curtin Township—David Delong, Chairman; David Brickley, Mitchell Leathers.
14. Ferguson Township, old precinct—R. G. Brett, Chairman; W. H. Fry, Peter Fry.
15. Ferguson Township, new precinct—O. M. Sheets, Chairman; Miles W. Walker, Simon Ward.
16. Gregg Township—M. L. Rishel, Chairman; S. J. Herring, T. B. Jemison.
17. Haines Township—George Keister, Chairman; H. A. Mingle, Solomon Ettinger.
18. Half Moon Township—John Ward, Chairman; J.H. Griffin, Charles Lynn.
19. Harris Township—Saml. Ishler, Chairman; Thomas Riley, Philip Myers.
20. Howard Township—David Tanyer, Chairman; J. N. Hall, Michael Confer.
21. Huston Township—Henry G. Chronister, Chairman; Daniel Irvin, John L. Miles.
22. Liberty Township—W. H. Gardner, Chairman; David Confer, Alfred Bitner.
23. Marion Township—John Hoy, Jr., Chairman; Daniel Miller, Joseph Heberling
24. Miles Township—Samuel J. Faust, Chairman; George Royer, John Wolf.
25. Patton Township—Dr. J. M. Bush, Chairman; Agnew Sellers, George Pottsgrove.
26. Penn Township—W. F. Smith, Chairman; Samuel Ard, J. S. Meyer.
27. Potter Township, north precinct—D. F. Luse, Chairman; William Swab, John Shannon.
28. Potter Township, south precinct—Geo. W. Spangler, Chairman; William From, Samuel Slack.
29. Rush Township—William Cullen, Chairman; Barney Coyle, J. W. Collins.
30. Snow Shoe—John G Uzzle, Chairman; J. H. Holt, A. C. Hinton.
31. Spring Township—E. C. Wood, Chairman; David Noll, N. A. Lucas.
32. Taylor Township—Samuel Hoover, Chairman; George Calderwood, Christian Sharer.
33. Union Township—J. S. Fredericks, Chairman; S. K. Emerick, D. C. Ammerman.
34. Walker Township—Samuel Decker, Chairman; John Brown, J. H. Beck.
35. Worth Township—G. R. Williams, Chairman; Ebenezer Records, Owen McCann.

By order of the committee.

J. L. SPANGLER, *Chairman.*

The democracy of Elk county, in this district, have made James P. Hall their choice for congress.

Dr. Earley, of Elk, proposes to dispute the congressional nomination with Curtin, says an exchange. Well, Dr. Early wasn't early enough, for Elk has gone for Hall, and that is favorable to Curtin. And besides, Dr. Early is a friend of Curtin and favors his nomination.

When a republican talks about paying southern claims and appointing rebel brigadiers, just stop his mouth by telling him that the official documents prove that their congress reported in favor of paying $6,000,000 of these claims against only $215,000 by the democrats; and that they have set a very liberal examble of appointing rebel brigadiers.

It is a co-incidence that General James Longstreet, who commanded the Confederate forces at Gettysburg, and General Hancock, who was Longstreet's chief opponent in the same battle, should each be drawing a like salary from the same Government. General Longstreet, as Minister to Turkey, receives $7,500, and Hancock, as Major-General receives $7,500.

Chester is the Yazoo of Pennsylvania. A colored democratic orator was stoned there not long since; a colored democratic voter was assaulted there the other day by a half dozen republican roughs; and now comes the intelligence that a white democratic youth was shot and killed in the same place by a republican assassin. If these things had happened down south and the victims had been republicans what a howl the republican journals would have raised. But as they occurred in a republican stronghold in Pennsylvania they are not even mentioned in those virtuous sheets.

Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of today, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW, and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

Ex-Treasurer Spinner is the last Republican who has declared for Hancock.

Major Wm. Williams, of Hollidaysburg, who served in the Mexican and late war, a leading republican, has come out for Hancock.

What They Did.

The reasons why there should be a change in the administration are the corruptions practiced by the republican officials who have become bold by their long lease of power. No sins like the ones mentioned here, can be ascribed to the democrats in the whole history of the party. The republicans have given us the salary grab bills with the back pay attachments. They have doubled the pay of governor and president when every thing else was falling in price and business stagnant. They have permitted the revenue officers to pocket many millions of the whiskey tax, and pardoned the guilty ones.

They have pardoned the Pennsylvania bribers, Kemble & Co. They have paid millions of southern claims. They have voted away 128 million acres of the public lands to railroad monopolies. They have given us the iniquitous Credit Mobilier scandal. They have voted millions for subsidies and fattened the lobby with the people's money. They allowed Robeson to squander millions on rotten ships. They have created and maintained the plundering District of Columbia ring. They have shielded rogues when pursued by the arm of justice. They have swindled the poor negro out of his earnings by the Freedman's sayings bank. They have fattened a swindling Indian ring, and thus we might go on until another half column of the REPORTER were filled with their plunder schemes.

In all these jobs Garfield lent a hand in congress.

When the democrats got control of congress they at once put a stop to these jobs and saved over 100 millions of the public funds.

All we ask the Lewistown *Gazette*, and other rotten pavement organs, to publish is from the Poland report, page 129, where Garfield swears he did not receive any stock, or have any dividends or profit arising from the Credit Mobilier.

In all three lines—that is one side.

Then from pages 357 and 358, about dozen lines, wherein Oakes Ames swears Garfield did get dividends and profits, and shows the figuring in Garfields own hand writing. Then from page VII, where the Poland committee, composed of 3 distinguished republicans, Poland McCrary and Gen. Banks, and two distinguished democrats, *unanimously* report that they find that Garfield did agree to take ten shares and that he did get the dividends and profits.

Now these are the two sides, and it is this we are asking our esteemed neighbor, the *Gazette*, to publish.

The Pittsburg Telegraph, a republican paper, is honest enough to deny that Wade Hampton's Virginia speech contained the utterance "that the democratic party is now contending for the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought." The whole thing was a forgery yet the republican papers parade the lie notwithstanding. The Telegraph says:

Senator Wade Hampton has seen fit to publish his own report of the speech he made at Staunton, Virginia, on the 26 of last month, and so severely criticised because it was said to contain a declaration that the Democratic party is now contending for the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought. In his report the offensive words do not occur and evidently were not uttered by him at all.

GARFIELD AND FREE TRADE.

General Garfield delivered a speech in the House on the 7th of July, 1866, in favor of taxing tea and coffee, when the Protectionists desired to make tea and coffee, free, so as to impose the duties necessary to raise revenue, upon articles manufactured in the United States, and maintain the Protective policy. His speech in which he indorsed the tariff policy of Great Britain, is in the Congressional Globe, Thirty-ninth Congress part 4, pages 3,657-8.

In 1872, the friends of Protection again made the effort to place tea and coffee on the free list, and force the levy of duties for revenue upon articles manufactured at home. Speaker Randall, then on the floor of the House, introduced a bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee. Judge Kelley, General J.K. Moorhead, and all the members of both parties from Pennsylvania, voted for Randall's bill. Gen. Garfield voted against it. The vote is recorded in the Congressional Globe, Second Session, Forty-second Congress, part 2, page 1,118.

On the 13th of March, 1871, General Garfield voted against all the Pennsylvania members, in favor of removing all tariff duties on foreign coal. In a speech delivered in favor of free coal, on the 10th of March, 1871, he said. "I think it unwise to continue this duty on coal, and I am, therefore in favor of its repeal." His vote is recorded in the Congressional Globe, part 1, Forty-second Congress, page 82.

In 1864 there was a general revision of the Tariff on the basis of a thorough Protection to American industries. The tariff on pig iron was raised from $6 to $9 per ton. We find General Garfield voting to reduce the proposed tariff on railroad iron from eighty to sixty cents per hundred pounds, in opposition to the protests and votes of Thaddeus Stevens, General J. K. Moorhead, Judge Kelley and all of the Pennsylvanians. His vote is recorded in the Congressional Globe of 1864, part 4, page 3,312. On the final vote on passing the tariff bill of 1864, which restored the duties in a great measure, of the celebrated Protective tariff of 1842, General Garfield's name is not recorded. He evaded a vote—in other words he *dodged*!

In 1870, the duty on pig iron was reduced from $9 to $7 per ton. General Garfield voted for the reduction in opposition to every Protectionist, Republican or Democrat, in the House.

In 1872, a bill making a sweeping reduction of ten per cent. on all duties on iron, steel, wools, etc., passed Congress. This bill provided:

"That on and after the 1st of August, 1872, in lieu of duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, *it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties*, that is to say:

* * * * * * * *

"On all wools.

* * * * * * * *

"On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which metals, or either of them, shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery."

The vote of General Garfield on this tariff bill on June 6th, 1872, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Part V. 2d session 42nd Congress, p. 3052. It is recorded *yea*.

General Garfield has voted in favor of every reduction of the tariff on foreign iron and steel, during the last sixteen years!

But aside from General Garfield's votes in Congress his spoken views on the principle of Free Trade are of interest.

In a debate on the Tariff question in the House of Representatives, on July 10, 1866, 39th Congress, General Garfield said:

"I am willing as a compromise to favor the reduction of the proposed duty on railroad iron, and I presume the committee on railroads will agree with me on this. I think we should also reduce the proposed duty on salt and I have no doubt in several other particulars we will reduce the rate of duty."

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens replied with this question:

"Why not come out honestly and accept the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Wilson, who favored a tariff for revenue only] which is a much more ingenious one?"

To which General Garfield responded that

"Against the abstract doctrine of free trade as such very little can be said. As a theory there is much to commend it. But it can never be applied to values *except in time of peace.*"

On April 1, 1877, the following debate took place in the House of Representatives between General Garfield and Hon. W. D. Kelley of Philadelphia.

"Mr. Garfield: As an abstract theory of political economy free trade has many advocates and much can be said in its favor; nor will it be denied that the scholarship of modern times is largely on that side; that a large majority of the great thinkers of the present day are leading in the direction of what is called free trade.

"Mr. Kelley: The gentleman says that no man will deny the tendency of opinion among scholars is toward free trade. I beg leave to deny it, and do most positively. The tendency of opinion among the scholars of the continent is very decided toward protection. This is strikingly illustrated by the recent publication in six of the different languages of the continent of the voluminous writings of Henry C. Carey, and their adoption as text books in the schools of Prussia. I think the gentleman's proposition is true of the English speaking people of the world, but the preponderance is the other way"—*See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 2d session, A 1st Congress, p. 268.*

From what we have printed from the official records, it will be seen that there was ample justification for the Pittsburgh Gazette denouncing General Garfield as "THE FREE TRADER" less than three years ago.

Four republican congressmen, of Penn'a, tariff men, Killinger, Kelley, Errett, and Bayne, would not vote for Garfield for speaker, in 1873, because he was a free-trader. Here is Killinger's letter.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Times:

In reply to the inquiry, I will say that in the vote for speaker we chose the lesser of two evils. We could not elect the speaker and the only significance our action had was its indication or expression of confidence in the nominee on the great and vital question of protection to our industries and employment for laborers. In my judgement all other questions are subordinate to this. When, therefore, the caucus determined to compliment Mr. Garfield in this way I had to choose between sanctioning by my vote such an action or to express my dissent by withholding it. Mr. Garfield's record on this question is well known to the country, and some of it has come under by own observation. I could not, therefore, pass it by as insignificant or unimportant. Without meaning any disrespect to him I am compelled to say that his status has been equivocal, if not actually hostile, to the opinions we hold in Pennsylvania. I have never found him to stand squarely for protection. He would not be accepted by the Republicans of my district as an exponent of their views. I could not compliment him with their vote for the speakership without manifest inconsistency and doing violence to all my convictions of duty and principle. No friend of our American system of revenue and finance has ever been complimented with honorary membership in the British free trade leagues. The object of these leagues is well known to be the strengthening of British influence in foreign countries. They aim to secure markets here for British manufactures, and to that extent are hostile to our home industries. In common with William C Bryant, Samuel S. Cox and D. A. Wells, notorious free traders, Mr. Garfield stands in connection with such a league. So long as he retains such connection and does not disavow its pernicious heresies, I do not see how to acquit him of holding the opinions of his British co-laborers. It needed some resolution to express our dissent from the conclusion reached by the caucus. The Republican organization should be maintained by the party's representatives, especially at this juncture, when we are threatened with disintegration in high quarters. But unless we can at the same time maintain the principles which gave value and vitality to the organization party ties will weaken and our early dissolution is certain. So I chose the lesser of the two evils in withholding the vote of the 14th district from a nominee who fails to be in accord with its people on the greatest question before the country.

J. W. KILLINGER.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1877.

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.

The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

Where Hancock Fought.

In the Mexican War—at Natural Bridge, San Antonio, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and at the capture of the city of Mexico.

In several Indian campaigns.

In the late civil war—at Warwick court house, Williamsburg, Golding farm, Garnett's Hill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, South Mountain, Antietam, Mayres Height's, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, battles of the Wilderness, Alesops house, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams station, Boydtown road, &c., &., &c.

Garfields record—two years as a staff officer, around headquarters, then resigned to run for congress.

A Nut To Crack.

There is another question which the REPORTER respectfully submits to its republican exchanges:

If Longstreet, Moseby, and other "rebel brigadiers" are worthy the confidence of republicans and to be entrusted with high offices, why is not Gen. Hancock who fought all thro' the war on the Union side worthy your confidence and to be entrusted with high office?

Ex-State Treasurer Amos C. Noyes, whose death took place at Westport, Pa., at midnight of Friday from a paralytic stroke, was born in New Hampshire in September, 1818, and began life by splitting staves at $13 a month. In 1847 he removed to McKean county, Pa., and engaged in lumbering, going to Clinton county two years later. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature and served two years. He was also elected in 1870 and was subsequently twice re-elected, becoming also a member of the Board of Public Charities. He was nominated for State Treasurer by the Democrats in 1877 and elected by nearly 10,000 plurality over Hart, Rep. Mr. Noyes acquired the popular sobriquet of "Old Square Timber," a testimony to his honesty as well as a reminder of his life-long calling.

Assembly.

MADISONBURG, SEPT. 6, 1880.

MR. KURTZ:—Your correspondent who suggests the name of John Shannon, esq., as a candidate for Legislature, made a wise choice. Mr. Shannon has legislative ability, is strictly honest in every sense of the word, and if nominated would add strength to our national and state nominations, and when elected, would make a first class member. In choosing Mr. Shannon our present members would have no reason to complain for passing them by, they have had an unusually long session and received almost four thousand dollars for their compensation. Surely well paid for the service rendered—if the pay is all that is in the office (as some people suppose) then we should hand it round and divide the loaves and fishes. Let us rally to the support of Mr. Shannon and give him a unanimous nomination.

MILES.

A Challenge.

Any republican who wishes a vote for Garfield from the REPORTER office, can have it by the following arrangement:

If we can not prove, by an official document, published by a republican congress, that Garfield swore he had no dividends or profit from the Credit Mobilier swindle, and that the evidence proves that he had, and that the Credit Mobilier committee, a majority of whom were and still are, leading republicans, did not report that they find he did agree to take stock and received profits,—if we do not prove this,—we will vote for Garfield. If we do prove it as above, then any republican accepting this proposition to vote for Hancock. If we prove it, then Garfield is clearly guilty of perjury; if we do not prove it, as above, then the REPORTER for the first time, lies.

Now what republicans have the honesty to walk in and accept this challenge?

Gregg Hancock Club.

For the REPORTER:—The Gregg Hancock Club had a grand rally at the Farmer's Mills School house, on evening of 2. A good delegation from Spring Mills was present with torches. The crowd was organized in line a short distance from the place of meeting and headed by the band marched to the school house, where it was found that the gathering was too large for an inside meeting, consequently the chairman, Mr. Kerlin, called the meeting to order outside, and introduced Wm. C. Heinle, esq., as the first speaker. Mr. Heinle in a speech of about half an hour ably defined the principles of the two parties and the duties of the honest voter in this campaign. His speech left a good impression among the audience which listened to him with great attention.

Mr. D. F. Fortney was the next speaker. He delivered an able and solid argument of over 1½ hours length, fortifying all he asserted by figures from the official records, showing the fallacy of republican professions about republicans having put down the rebellion and fighting the battles alone. The majority of generals in the army he named as democrats, the vote for president in 1860 compared with the statistics showing the number of soldiers furnished by each state proved that at least half, if not a majority of the Union soldiers were democrats. His speech was highly instructive upon these points, and furnished fact which he defied any republican to gain (.) say.

The next and last speaker was Mr. F. Kurtz, of the Centre Hall Reporter, who addressed the meeting in a ¾ hours speech upon the services of Gen. Hancock, and the official record of Garfield, proving from the official documents that Garfield was found guilty of swearing falsely in the Credit Mobilier jobs, and that he was besmirched by all th e corrupt jobs before congress, voting away the public lands to speculators and corporations, accepting a bribe in the De Golyer pavement job, and numberless other swindles, all of which have been proven against him. At the close of Mr. Kurtz's remarks the meeting adjourned with 3 rousing cheers for Hancock, and to meet again at Penn Hall, Thursday evening 16. During the meeting, the Sec'y, Mr. Ed. Krumrine, obtained 40 additional names to the club. A. J.

Longstreet and Moseby both brag now they are going to vote as they shot, namely: They shot against Hancock during the late war and now they are going to vote against him.

Will the Bellefonte *Republican* and other Garfield organs have the courage to parade this along with the Wade Hampton forgery?

GEN. GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIER RECORD.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgracefull.

From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 1873

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfotunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. Teh source of its profits was very well known at the time the Congressmen bought in. Though Oakes Ames may have succeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter whichhas been contradicted. The committee *distin ctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were brbied should go with him.*

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

A CORDIAL INVITATION

IS EXTENDED BY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

To their many Centre county friends to make their establishment general headquarters during the continuence of the State Fair opening in this city, September 6th.

For the convenience of out-of-town patrons, pleasant Waiting and toilet Rooms and a Parcel Office, where packages may be left until called for, have been introduced.

While the Fair lasts we shall daily place on exhibition.

NEW THINGS IN..... .....

SILKS,

NEW THINGS IN.....

VELVETS,

NEW THINGS IN.....

SATINS,

NEW THINGS IN.....

DRESS GOODS,

NEW THINGS IN.....

BLACK GOODS,

NEW THINGS IN.....

HOISERY,

—AND—

NEW THINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

Selected in Europe by our own buyers.

The extensive additions made to our building during the past three months will be ready for inspection so that taking all things together our establishment will probably be as interesting to lady sight-seers as the State Fair itself.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

NOS. 801, 803, 805, 807 AND 809 MARKET STREET,
NOS. 2, 4, 6 AND 8 EIGHTH STREET,
NO. 804 FILBERT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

S. & A. LOEB,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

9 rept tf

THOUGH SHAKING LIKE AN ASPEN LEAF With the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using this celebrated specific, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system.

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27 feb tf.

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ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf.

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BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

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Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte Pa

27 feb tf

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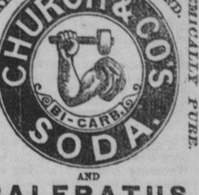


ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE.

AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda or Saleratus is to dissolve a dessertspoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest kinds. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

One pound package for valuable information and recipes sent free.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

LYON & CO.,

BELLEFONTE,

Have marked down their Boots and Shoes at least 25 to 30 per cent. to close out certain goods before 1st of October.

A good shoe, formerly	$1 50	now 1 15
" " "	2 00	now 1 50
" " "	2 50	now 2 00
" " "	1 75	now 1 25
" " "	3 00	now 2 50

Our shoes from $2.00 upward we warrant every pair—if they rip or burst out will get them *repaired at our own expense.*

BIG BARGAINS In MEN'S BOOTS.

We guarantee you will save 25 per ct. by buying Boots from us.

A good, fine boot at $2.50 to $3.00

In Dress Goods AND SILKS we have made great reductions, to close out some kinds before receiving fall stock.

Brocade Dress goods at 10c per yd. Cashmeres 25, 30 and 35 cts.

***CLOTHING* at least 25 per ct. cheaper than anybody else in Centre county**

We have suits as low as $4.50, 5.00 and 6.00

Splendid Cassimere Suits at $8 and $9

We have the largest stock in all lines and guarantee the LOWEST PRICES.

Call before buying elsewhere.

LYON & CO.

2 sept 4m

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and **REAPERS,**

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

GET GOOD BREAD,

By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of

JOSEPH CEDARS,

who has removed to A. Kauth's old stand on Bishop street where he furnishes every day

Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits

Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

HENRY BOOZER,

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles,

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs. Sept 9, 80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 289, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 337, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. P. HERLACHER, Sec't. J. A. KELLER, W. M.

"GOSHEN GRANGE, No. 98, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. WM A BOAL Sec't.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—The REPORTER during the campaign 25 cents. Send on the names.

—The 7th annual pic nic of the Centre county grangers will be held on Nittany mountain, near Centre Hall Thursday Sept. 16. It will be a large affair.

—Such a large and splendid assortment of new clothing for the fall trade as will be offered now at the Philad. Branch you never heard of before. All their own manufacture, all marked and one price.

—Since the beginning of the year there have been 140 duels fought in France.

—Get your boy a suit at the Philad. Branch if you wish him to wear the styles and look nobby.

—Every republican should read the REPORTER during the campaign and then hand it to his republican neighbor.

—The entertainment given by Prof. Zera in the school house on Wednesday evening a week, though not very well attended was all the Prof. promised. He expects to be back again in a few weeks, and we would advise all to go and see him.

—Remember, Powers & Son only want you to see their stock of boots and shoes —They are always glad to show it, not being afraid to show what they have. They sell honest goods and want every body to see and know it. They have the most splendid assortment of boys boots ever seen. They sell lower than elsewhere and guarantee satisfaction.

—They make a bigger fuss in Spain about a baby to be born than is made in Centre county. On the occasion of the expected birth of an heir to the throne o' Spain the Government will grant amnesty to the Cuban insurgent leaders now imprisoned in Spain.

—Lewins' and Sternberg warrant every suit they sell to be as represented—remember this. Honest and fair dealing always the aim at the Philad. Branch.

—Chester Munson, esq., candidate for assembly, honored the REPORTER with a visit the other day, in company with his brother, ex-sheriff Munson.

—Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country, have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Linn., Mass., for pamphlets. 9sept 2t.

—All coal miners in the Scranton region have resumed work on full time. Times seem better all around since the Philad. Branch commenced selling clothing so low. They offer no shoddy.

—The San Francisco Board of Supervisors have passed a resolution tendering the freedom of the city to President Hayes. The people of nearly every town in this county think of showing the same honors to the proprietors of the Philad. Branch Clothing store, because they make it a rule to sell Clothing so low that every body can dress decently.

—Excellent sweet potatoes, cheap at Sechlers. Any thing you want in the line of groceries, you can get it fresh, pure, and wholesome at Sechlers, admitted the best grocery in the state.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE admits both sexes. Endowment half a million. Tuition free. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific, and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A. M., Pres. State College, Pa, 12aug 3t.

—A complete set of Appleton's New American Encyclopedia, good as new, 1873, 16 vol's, is offered for sale, at a greatly reduced price. It is a complete library in itself. Apply at REPORTER office. tf.

—Well reader, were you around at the Beehive? If not then go at once, else you will miss a grand sight. The finest assortment of dry goods in Centre county just arrived from New York, and sold lower than the lowest. The Beehive aims to sell goods cheaper than any other store.

—We advise the republicans of Centre county to form reading societies and have the REPORTER read aloud every evening during the campaign.

—The pic-nic of the Veteran Club has been postponed until September 25th, at which time it will be held at Unionville.

—The Owl man settled his Bellefonte libel suit, and wants to go to Colorado. He may be a wiser man now.

—Stoneware all sizes, queensware the finest quality, always on hand at Sechlers grocery, and offered very low, at wholesale or retail. They purchase these goods by the car load hence are enabled to sell cheaper than other stores.

—Maj. Wm. L. Reynolds did a handsome thing for the Hancock legion of Bellefonte in purchasing 50 uniforms for that club.

—Any one would have been booted out of the great national conventions, if he had undertaken to offer a resolution denying that Sechlers keep the best assortment of groceries in the county. No one attempts to deny it hereabouts.

—Ex-Sheriff, Richard Conly, died on last Saturday afternoon, at his home in Benner township, from the effects of a cancer in the face, which has given him considerable trouble for a number of years. Mr. Conly was a good citizen and respected by all his large circle of acquaintance. He lived near Centre Hall when elected as Sheriff, and at the expiration of his term became a citizen of Benner township. He was about 71 years of age, and father of Mr. John Conly, of this place.

—Mr. Thompson sold outright to the steel company the right to mine and remove all the iron ore upon 300 acres of his land for the sum of ninety-six thousand dollars, all risks of quantity and quality with the steel company. And he sold to the same company the option to take all the ore from an additional three hundred acres for the additional sum of one hundred thousand dollars the option to expire the first day of next July.

The lands are situated in Patton township, in this county, the ores are hematite, of good quality, and [upon thorough test by the steel company] almost entirely free from phosphorous, and hence extremely valuable for steel-making purposes.

In writing of this sale we should have stated that the proceeds of the sale go to Mr. Moses Thompson and to the late firm of Linn & McCoy, one half to each. So says the Morning News.

—Every democrat should take the REPORTER during the campaign at 25cts, and pass it around among his republican neighbors.

—The squirrel season has commenced and if you want ammunition call at C. Dinges, and purchase. He keeps the best quality.

—J. D. Ross an experienced tailor, has opened a shop in this place. See his card.

—Dry goods as low as ever at Dinges store, boots, shoes, notions, queens and willow-ware cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else. Give him a call.

—Maj. Fisher advertises the valuable Farmers Mills property at public sale, in Reporter.

—Gov. Curtin has consented to address the meeting at Tusseyville, on Saturday afternoon.

Has the man who does not hear well the Hey-fever?

—Senator Alexander, Charles M'Cormick and Seth Yocum address the Patrons on Thursday, pic-nic day.

—Thanks to Gen. Beaver for complimentary to opening exercises to State Hospital for the Insane at Warren.

—The Tusseyville Hancock club meets in the Pine Grove school house, this evening, Thursday. A full turn out is requested.

—A Spring Mills correspondent says, that the republicans hired democrats to fill their delegation to Bellefonte. The parties to whom the offers were made, state the fact.

—Call at Dinges for any thing you need in the dry goods or grocery line, a full stock is always kept on hand, at prices that defy competition.

SPRING MILLS.

Our Sabbath school has a good attendance. Last Sabbath we received a handsome gift from Mrs. Bartrof, of Philadelphia, consisting of a nice lot of books for the library, for which the school is very thankful.

On last Sabbath morning as Mrs. Margaret A. Woods was returning from Sabbath school she was accidentally thrown out of the spring wagon and seriously bruised.

Mr. Runk is pushing his work in re-constructing the mill as fast as possible. X

VALUE RECEIVED.

The only man in America who has complete facilities for collecting national statistics is Hon. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress. All the data which he secures during the year is carefully retained and has been put into a book. His last issue, "The American Treasury of Facts," has been sent us by Mess. H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of the famous Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and it is really a cyclopedia in itself. In this busy age one can grasp national affairs only by statistical figures, and the work under consideration reflects much credit on Messrs. Warner & Co., who have secured it.

AMOS C. NOYES.

Death of the Ex-State Treasurer at His Home in Westport.

Williamsport, September 5.—Hon. Amos C. Noyes, ex-state treasurer of Pennsylvania, was stricken with paralysis Friday night at his home at Westport, Clinton county, and died five minutes before midnight.

TWO YOUNG MEN INJURED ON THE RAILROAD NEAR PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, September 5.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the first section of Union line going east, struck and severely injured two young men named Martin Hagens and John Reesman, at a point one and a half miles from this place. The young men were stealing a ride on a westward freight train, and as it had to lay over at this point to be passed by two passenger trains, they jumped out of a box car in which they had been concealed, and seated themselves on the rails of the south track. It seems they fell asleep while sitting there and did not awaken in time to escape the accident which befel them. Both are from the vicinity of Altoona, and, it is rumored, have parents in good circumstances. Hagens had both feet and left hand cut off. His skull was also fractured, besides being bruised otherwise. He cannot survive. Reesman received a severe wound in the back.

PONDER ON THESE TRUTHS.

Torpid kidneys, and constipated bowels, are the great causes of chronic diseases. Take Kidney-Wort.

Kidney-Wort has cured thousands. Try it and you will add one more to their number.

Habitual costiveness afflicts millions of the American people. Kidney-Wort will cure it.

Kidney-Wort has cured kidney complaints of thirty years standing. Try it.

FATAL BLASTING EXPLOSION—ENRAGED CHINAMEN.

New York, September 2.—A special from Ottawa, Ont., states on authority of advices received from Yale, British Columbia, that during the blasting operations there on the work of the Canada Pacific railway, nine Chinamen, who were standing on a rock over a blast, when a premature explosion took place, were hurled high into the air and fell maimed and bleeding to the earth. Two had their skulls fractured. Friends of the injured men seized their picks and axes and started to wreak their vengeance on the foreman of the gang, who was a white man. They chased him for several miles, but he finally escaped. Although all were more or less injured, it is thought all but three will recover.

The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is! We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

JAMAICA'S HURRICANE.

Kingston (via Havana), August 19, 1880.

A disastrous hurricane passed over this island last night. Thousands of people are houseless. Crops, fruit trees and farm produce generally are destroyed. Colossal trees were uprooted and churches demolished. The barracks in this city were destroyed. Three warves are gone, and eight large and thirty-two small vessels are wrecked in the harbor. Famine is imminent, and help is required for the starving thousands.

SPORTSMEN LOOK HERE!

Little Breech-loading Remington Sporting Rifles, Calibres, 22, 32, and 38, regular beauties, 17 to 21 dollars each.

Muzzle loading double shot guns, $6,50 to $20; great bargains, Winchester Rifles, Model 76, splendid arms. Call and be convinced. List price: Double breech-loading shot guns, real twist barrels, side snap action, *a good gun* $21,00. Calibre 12. Revolvers from $1,25 to $12,00; new Pennsylvania rifles $10,00; double muzzle loading Rifles, and Rifle and shot guns, *my own make* $25,00 (every one warranted and only a few on hand). Ammunition, and all goods in the line of Fire arms constantly on hand; breech-loading fire arms carefully repaired. Deschners, High St., Bellefonte, Pa. sept2 3t.

ASSEMBLY.

A correspondent desires us to mention the name of John Shannon, esq., of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Dr. P. S. Fisher, of Zion, will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Gephart will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. A. Murray will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Chester Munson, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Benjamin F. Hunter, of Benner, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D. C. Will, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

Ben Butler's Boston Speech.

At the great Hancock meeting in Boston, on Saturday, Gen, Butler, who for 30 years has acted with the republicans, was the speaker. The meeting was presided over by Albert Palmer, esq., a leading republican of Boston, now for Hancock. From Gen. Butler's telling speech, we make the following extract:

"When any one of my Republican friends desires to put to me a political question which he deems unanswerable he asks: 'How can you act with the Democratic party which undertook to break up the Union which you fought to sustain?' The trouble with your question, my friends, is that you have forgotten the history of your country.

"A portion of the Democratic party undertook to secede from the Union and thereby broke up the Democratic party. If the Democratic party had undertaken to break up the Union the Union would surely have been broken up. Does any sane man, not blinded by partisan prejudice, doubt that without prompt, vigorous, loyal, courageous and patriotic action of the masses of the Democratic party that it would have been possible for the Republican party to have preserved the Union? If Dix, if McClellan, if Farragut, if Smith, if Thomas, if Grant, if Meade, if Meagher, if Corcoran, if Burnside, if Sheridan, if Hancock, and a long roll of other heroic names which will come to every man's thought that I might recite, had not stood by the Union drawn their swords and marched to the rescue of the Government, do you believe it would have been saved by the present stay-at-home Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts, not one of whom did go to the war, even after Massachusetts Democrats showed them the way, remaining at home in safety, so that their ranks, undiminished by disease or the bullet, are able to fill all the prominet civil offices both in the State and Federal governments, with not a soldier, either Republican or Democratic among them. But I need not cite as examples of the fealty and devotion of the Democracy of the North to the flag and Constitution these great and illustrious names. Look at the rank and file of our armies! They were as largely recruited from the Democratic as from the Republican party. For the correctness of this assertion let me speak of my own knowledge. I marched to the Gulf with a New England division, containing 6,000 men, and there could not have been found 500 men in that division who had ever voted any other than the Democratic ticket. They came back voting for the Union for which they had fought, and they have been voting in the same direction since, and will continue so to vote when they vote with the Democracy for Hancock, by whose side they fought.

"Go to your soldiers' homes, where the shattered and warworn veterans are collected to the number of some six thousand, and you will find their votes have of late been largely for the Democracy, where they have been permitted to vote by the laws of the State.

"In saying this I by no means detract from the patriotism and zeal of the rank and file of the Republican voters who stood shoulder to shoulder with their Democratic brethren for the preservation of the Union. I pay, and have at all times paid, just tribute to their good qualities as citizens and soldiers, and I never have undertaken to discriminate between soldier comrades, in a partisan sense, more than I do now.

"I admit freely the fact that there were more Republican than Democratic officers in the volunteer armies of the United States—gallant, good men and true, who arose from the lower to the higher grades of military rank by their heroism and devotion to their country's cause.

"The reason for this is obvious; quite all the Governors of the Northern States were Republicans. They appointed all the regimental officers, and therefore they appointed most largely their Republican friends. But the Democratic soldier, when he enlisted patriotically, appointed himself a private.

"Yes, my comrades, whether you were Republicans or Democrats, and whether you are now Republicans or Democrats, whatever tickets you may vote, let any body of men undertake to disrupt this glorious Union of ours, whether from the North or the South, or the East or the West, with what there are left of our diminished ranks, we will march again under the leadership of our old commander, General Hancock, and give another lesson to the stay-at-homes in patriotism and devotion to the cause of our country. Hancock did it then. In his letter of acceptance he says it now, and who shall dare doubt his pledged honor to the nation?

Fee Or Bribe?

$5,000 for "speaking to Gov. Shepherd about it!" That's Garfield's De Golyer explanation. And then millions flowed from the Treasury for a rotten wooden pavement. On the whole Garfield was bought dirt cheap. But what do farmers and mechanics, who toil and drudge for years to put by this sum, think of a Presidential candidate, then a leading Congressman, who made it in a few seconds, by "speaking to Gov. Shepherd about it." Experts appointed by the Government to investigate, testified this pavement, which enlisted Garfield's influence, was "a fraud and a swindle." It was even worse than the Nicholson, which used to offend all the senses on Fifth avenue and Wood street, and is now decaying on some of the suburban avenues.

Garfield's testimony as to "speaking to Gov. Shepherd about it," is as follows:

"Before the Glover investigating Committee General Garfield was a witness, and this is extracted from the official report.

"Question by Mr. Nickerson—General Garfield, did you file with the Board of Public Works of the District, a brief of opinion, written, printed or otherwise, upon the subject of the De Golyer patent pavement? A. I could not say I did.

"Did you at any time appear before the board and make any argument whatever? A. I do not remember that I did, but I did speak to Governor Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in its favor.

"Q. Governor Shepherd has testified that you once spoke to him casually on the subject. How much cash did you receive from De Golyer and McClellan, or either of them or their agents, at any time of your agency in the pavement of this particular contract? A. Five thousand dollars."

"In regard to the superiority of the pavement which Chairman Garfield advocated for $5,000, another witness, O. H. Quinby, who has been a Superintendent of Pavements under De Golyer and M'Clellan and Jenkins, thus testified (p. 947; The process of heating the lumber was a fraud and a swindle."

AYOOB KHAN'S ARMY DISPERSED AND THE AFGHAN CAMP CAPTURED.

General Roberts telegraphs at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant as follows: Ayoob Khan's army has been defeated and dispersed, it is hoped, with but slight loss on our side. One British regiment has three officers killed and six wounded and eighteen men killed and fifty-seven wounded. The loss of the native troops on our side is not known, but it is believed not to be excessive. Ayoob Khan's camp was captured. The body of Lieutenant M'Lain was found in the camp and appearances indicated that he had recently been murdered.

The following item is worthy the attention of Centre county Supervisors. The Reading Eagle says: Hon. Hiester Clymer, we have been informed, will institute a suit at once against Comru township for damages sustained to himself and family Tuesday evening while driving over the Three Mile House road. The probabilities are that through the negligence of its supervisors Comru township will now have a heavy bill of damages to pay, which might and ought to have been avoided, if those whose duty it was to place the road from Reading to the Three Mile House in a safe condition had attended to their duties. The old adage, of "a stitch in time saves nine," it seems, was not one of the principles that governed the supervisors of Comru in their road repairing.

For the Centre Reporter.

THE TRIAL OF FAITH AND LOVE.

And God said unto Abraham, Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac whom thou lovest, and get the into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell the of. Gen. 22: 2.

The Trial.

Abraham go kill thy son. The characters of this tragedy are God, Abraham and Isaac. The victim is Isaac. Not a bullock: not an adopted son: not Ishmael, but an only son. The place where this solemn scene is to transpire is in the land of Moriah, on Mount Calvery, about 45 miles distant from Beersheba, or 3 days journey to give him to deliberate and behave himself all the more honorably. This full grown son, about 25 years old, is to be offered for a *burnt offering*, not only killed but sacrificed according to rule and ceremony. The *difficulties* of this trial are to all human appearance insurmountable. Abraham might have objected saying: The law of God forbids murder. Gen. 9: 5. 6. This is not consistent with natural affection, the father of the faithful must not only be a murderer, but the worst of all murderers and the monster of all fathers. Again, no reason has been assigned. When Ishmael was sent away a reason was given. Gen. 21: 10. If Isaac had been to die as a martyr or criminal the thing would have been more tolerable, but he was a dutiful son. He might also have asked, Is this consistent with the promise. In Isaac shall thy seed be called, or, as the dust of the earth, so shall thy seed be, or, as the stars for multitude? Or he might have said: With what face can I return to Sarai and my family, with the blood of Isaac sprinkled upon my garments? She will say: Surely a bloody husband have I. And then again he might have thought: What will the Egyptians and Canadnites say. It would be an eternal reproach to Abraham and his altars. Welcome *nature* if this be grace. This was certainly a trying time in the life of Abraham. The crucible through which he must now pass, is *well* adopted to be the *last* of a decade of trials in his long and eventful life.

Obedience.

Abraham rises early in the morning, lest his heart may be hardened through delay. He makes preparation for the sacrifice. He looked to see the place whither God had promised to direct him. Says he: We will go yonder where you see that light, and worship. He left the young men with the ass, for fear they might interfere —they loved Isaac. He obliged Isaac to carry the wood to test his obedience and be a type of Christ carrying his cross up Calvery. The conversation between Abraham and Isaac is very touching. Where is the Lamb? This was: 1. A trying question. 2. A teaching question. When we come into the house of God, we should consider the question: Where is the Lamb. Are we redy for divine service? Where are the chiffren? But step by step the friend of God advances in his obedience until the question is solved in a most merciful interposition.

Providence.

My son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering. They came to the place which God told Abraham; and there he built an alter and laid the wood in order and bound Isaac his son, and laid him on the alter upon the wood. And now with a firm resolution he stretched forth his hand to slay his son. Isaac is willing, makes no attempt to escape, but is entirely submisive. The fortitude of the son seems to be parallel to the faith of the father. But with what heart could tender Abraham tie those guiltless hands, that, perhaps, had often been lifted up to ask his blessing, and been stretched out to embrace him, and were now the more straitly bound with the cords of love and duty. But it must be done; with hands fast bound, he lays him on the alter, and his hand on the head of the sacrifice. And now with floods of tears, we may suppose, he gives and takes the final farewell of a parting kiss, and perhaps, an other for Sarah, from her dying son. This being done, he resolutely forgets the bowels of a father and puts on the awful gravity of a sacrificer, with fixed heart and eye lifted up toward Heaven, he takes the knife and stretched out his hand to give the fatal blow. Be astonished, O Heavens, and wonder O Earth! Here is an act of faith and obedience which deserves to be the spectacle of God, angels and men. Abraham's darling, Sarah's, laughter, the Church's hope, the heir of promise, lies ready to bleed and die by his own father's hand, who never shrinks at doing it. But the angel of the Lord now intervenes saying: Lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou any thing unto him. And Abraham lifted up his eyes and looked and behind him a ram for a substitute. And Abraham called the name of the place *Jehovah-jireh. The Lord will provide.*

Remarks.

1. Nothing is too precious for God to give us. He gave us his son, his only son, only begotten and well beloved son. To give his son was more than to give Heaven itself, with all the holy angels and all its *ineffable* felicities and glory.

2. Nothing is too valuable for us to give to God. All our time, talents, wealth &c., should be consecrated to his glory. God's selfdenial and Abrdham's consecration are astenishing. J. T.

WOEFUL WINDS

Which Swept the Island of Jamaica.

New York, September 3.—The following further particulars of the recent hurricane and earthquake at Jamaica reach us via Panama:

The wind raged with such fury at the beginning that the street cars had to ceas running. It was a battle between the wind and the rain. Branches of trees were tossed about, and with boards, shingles, etc., ripped off by the force of the element, it was hazardous to venture out to view the disaster that prevailed.

Height of the Storm.

At 8.30 the fury of the storm was at its height. The hissing, creaking, whistling, roaring sound of the wind was fearful. Vessels had been sunk and driven ashore, wharves destroyed, roofs blown off, trees uprooted and a catalogue of other damages sustained which it is now impossible to estimate. A list is given of twenty-five vessels which sustained more or less damage, some of them being driven ashore and broken up. Two or three vessels are ashore on the palisades. Every wharf, except one has been blown away, including the harbor head wharves. The sea beach is strewed with flour, rice and other articles of food. It is believed that several lives are lost, as many persons from different vessels are missing. Those who are saved from the shipping could not secure anything in the way of clothing or effects. The heavy tiles which pave the Victoria market wharves have been blown off, leaving the market a mere skeleton. All the penitentiary vessels have foundered and those at Port Royal have sustained considerable damage. The harbor presents a dreadful appearance, as there is not a sound vessel or wharf to be seen.

A BRIDGE IN SPAIN GIVES WAY—SIXTY-EIGHT SOLDIERS DROWNED.

Madrid, September 2.—A wooden bridge over the river Ebro, near Lagrano, fell to-day while a battalion of troops was crossing. One captain, three lieutenants and 90 men were drowned.

Jas. R. Bradley, a leading republican of Mercer county, engaged in the iron business, in a speech announces himself for Hancock.

An explosion of a coal oil lamp caused the burning of 22 buildings in Salamanca, N. Y.

The superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crisses, and are held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

MR. ENGLISH'S MORTGAGES.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, August 29, publishes the following:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER:—

One of the campaign stories recently published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* in relation to purchases of property at tax sales in Marion Co., Ind., by Hon. William H. English, is very effectually squelched by the following card, voluntarily published by the two very respectable republican citizens of Indianapolis who made the purchases for Mr. English:—

To the Public.

In reference to the publication recently made in the Cincinnati *Commercial* in relation to purchases of property at tax sales in Marion Co., Ind., in the name of Wm. H. English, we know that said publication is unjust to Mr. English. We were the agents that made all these purchases, and they are all cases where Mr. English owned or had an interest in the property, and bought solely for the purpose of saving himself from penalty, and not for purposes of speculation. We had express instructions from Mr. English not to bid off any property on speculation. We are both republicans, and make this statement purely as a matter of justice.

WALTER RIVERS.
D. M. GREENE

Indianapolis, August 16, 1880.—The statement in the same article about foreclosure of mortgages is of like character. It is well known that Mr. English never forecloses a mortgage if it can be avoided and is one of the most indulgent of creditors. The foreclosures referred to were in many instances in bankrupt and other like cases where it was necessary to perfect title, nor is the number of foreclosures at all remarkable when Mr. English's immense business is taken into consideration. The papers of Indianapolis have not copied the *Commercial's* stuff, nor has the publication done Mr. English the least injury.

—"Chairman Cessna, of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, has received a letter from Senator Roscoe Conkling, dated Utica, N. Y., the 18th inst., in reply to an invitation to take the stump in this State, in which he says?—Whether I shall be able to indulge myself in meeting the republicans of Pennsylvania this year depends upon how soon I can dispose of matters which must receive attention before I can go into the canvass. Just now I cannot forsee whether I shall be able to leave this State, but in any event I shall value your having asked me to go among your people, whom I always liked and like to see."

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON: "Is my whole record since the close of the war and all my efforts for a better understanding between the sections—a broad and down-reaching for the Union—to be fritted away by the forgeries of an obscure newspaper writer? I neither used the words attributed to me nor anything approaching them in meaning.

William Massey, one of Philadelphia' millionaires, the principal owner of the Philadelphia and Atlantic city railroad, and head of the firm of William Massey & Co., the extensive ale brewers, has sent a letter to the secretary of the Union League, saying that his appointment by President Boker on the League campaign committee was without his knowledge, and declining to serve, on the ground that he intended to support Hancock.

The colored people of Little Rock are divided as to the needs of the soil. One congregation has been praying for rain while the other asked for continued sunshine. The minister of the wet district sent the following note to the people of the dry: "You folks oughter be ashamed of yourselvrs. This crosscut prayin' is enough to get the Lord so bothered that he don't know what to do."

Wilkesbarre, August 23.—A serious cave is in progress at Plaines near this city on the surface over the mines of the Dalaware and Hudson canal company. Several buildings have already been injured at the mine. Five houses are in imminent danger of destruction and about three acres of ground have sunk from six inches to two feet. People are much alarmed.

—Mr. J. J. G. Ball, one of the Senate employes, is out with a card in relation to the contradictions by the Republican journals of Senator Wallace's assertion that the Democratic Congress had studiously kept in mind the services of Union soldiers, regardless of party, in the appointment of officers under its control:

"An editorial statement was recently made by the Cincinnati *Gazet* to the effect that the Democratic members of the Senate, as soon as they get control of that body, held a caucus and decided to make a clean sweep of the disabled soldiers whom they found upon the rolls of Senate employes. That a caucus was held is true, but it is not true that any such order of removal was adopted. Senator Vorhees was right when he said in his speech, June 18, 1879, that all of the wounded soldiers were retained. They were not many in number, but all of them, with one exception, have kept their places under Democratic rule. These employes were Charles N. Richards, Assistant Keeper of Stationary, Secretary's office; John G. Merritt, M. J. Bunnel, S. L. Wilson and the writer, J. J. G. Ball, all at the Sergeant-at-Arms' office, and all of whom remain in the employ of the Senate, excepting Wilson, who was discharged, but for what reason I do not know. It was certainly not on account of his having been a soldier or a Republican, as all of the others retained are soldiers and Republicans and have never been disturbed on account of their antecedents or opinions. I am free to state that I have no sympathy with the Democratic party. I vote as a Republican, I talk as a Republican. I was appointed as a Republican; but I believe in fair play for all that, and I write this communication as an act of justice to the Democratic Senate, which has delt squarely and impartially with all the disabled men on its rolls, without regard to their politics. Let the devil have his due and all campaign lies be denounced as they deserve, whether they emanate from Republican or Democratic sources. I would add, further, that when Mr. Wilson was discharged, Sergeant-at-Arms, Bright gave the position to Senator Don Cameron, whose appointee is filling it at this time and is a good Republican.

J. J. G. BALL."

A call is out for a Central Republican Hancock club in New York city, signed by 233 persons who have hitherto acted with the Republican party. It is designed to serve as a nucleus for Republican Hancock clubs throughout the State, many of which have already been formed.

A fire in Sermagur-Cashmere destroyed 150 houses. Some lives were lost and many persons were injured.

Monday night during a terrific thunder storm, two brothers named Dellefield were struck by lightning and instantly killed, falling side by side, at New Amherst, Ohio.

The first railroad train from Texas reached New Orleans last Sunday, and it is hailed as the most important event that has happened to New Orleans in years.

A BELLIGERENT NEGRO MEETS HIS DUES.

SPARTALIA, Mo., August 30.—At a picnic on Saturday at Shannondale, Chauton county, two negroes had a quarrel, and one shot the other dead. Shortly after Ratrick O'Brien a constable, attempted to arrest the murderer, but he was resisted, and the negro swore that no man could arrest him or take his pistol from him, whereupon O'Brien killed him with a shot gun.

UNPRECEDENTED IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The immense migration to the United States is attracting much attention from Government officials, and from data already at hand, it is calculated that arrivals this year will exceed the arrivals for any year since America was settled. The question is much discussed here and the belief generally entertained that the movement will keep up for a series of years. Reports from U. S. Consuls in Germany and England and other countries state that the movement of population to our shore will increase for sometime.

GARFIELD VOTES.

In a speech on the Tariff Bill in 1870, Mr. Garfield said: "I affirm that the tendency of modern thought is towards free trade."

He voted for the bill reducing the tariff on iron from $9 to $7 per ton.

He voted in 1864 (on June 27th) to redcue the tariff on railroad iron from 80 to 60 cents per hundred pounds.

He dodged the vote on raising the tariff on pig iron proposed by the bill of 1864.

He voted for every bill reducing the tariff on iron passed since he has been in Congress.

HAY FIFTY-FOUR YEARS OLD.—

Peter Deysher, of Washington township, Berks county, sold ten tons of hay that had been in his barn fifty-four years, being part of the first crop that was housed after the barn was built fifty-four years ago. Mr. Deysher sold the hay on condition that if it was not found good the purchaser need not pay for it, but it turned to be perfectly sound, and was paid for promptly according to the agreement. —Reading Eagle.

Woman in Marshall county, Kansas has had bad luck with husbands. Two of them were hanged by vigilances committees, a third was sent to the penitentiary and a fourth committed suicide. Nothing bad has happened to the fifth.

"While nothing will be done," says the Washington *Star*, "in regard to the successor to General Myer, the indications point to either General Miles, the Indian fighter, or General Upton as the coming Chief of the Signal Service."

A Womelsdorf, Berks county, correspondent of the Reading *Eagle*, says that Samual J. Tilden, of Gramercy Park, has offered $1,500 for "the largest dog in America," which is now at that place. The dog is an Uln dog, and was bought in Germany last summer. He weighs one hundred and eighty-two pounds, measures six feet nine inches from tip of nose to tip of tail, and is only two years old. He attracted Mr. Tilden's attention at the last dog show in New York city, having received the first diploma. The dog sleeps in his master's room at night, and would be an ugly customer to encounter.

An official dispatch from Quettah, says: "General Roberts attacked and dispersed Ayoub Khan's force and captured twenty-seven guns. The Cabulese have retreated up the Argand Ab Valley.

—Several weeks ago Mrs. Isaac Kleckner, residing in Brush Valley Narrows, Union county, was accidentally shot by her little grandson. Mrs. K., who is about 60 years of age, was engaged in cleaning out a small chest and laid a revolver, contained therein, upon the window sill. Unknown to her the little fellow picked it up and while playing with it behind her back, it was discharged, the ball striking her in the region of the shoulder blade whence it could not be dislodged. At last accounts the old lady had nearly recovered from the effects of the wound.

Hancock & English meeting, and TORCH LIGHT PARADE at Madisonburg, on Friday night 10th. Turn out!

Hancock POLE RAISING at Tusseyville, Saturday afternoon 11th. The pole will be 100 feet long. The occasion will be a general gathering of the friends of Hancock in Pennsvalley. Let Penn, Haines, Miles, Gregg, Potter, Harris and Ferguson turn out strong. Delegations will be present from across the mountain. The orator for the occasion will be Gov. CURTIN. Let republicans too turn out and hear the issues discussed by the great war governor.

CAUTION:—Notice is hereby given that I do hereby assign all my personal property on the premises occupied by me, to my son Alexander Zettle, as his property, until I redeem the same by paying the sum he demands for the money furnished to pay judgment and stop sale of same. JOHN ZETTLE,
9sept 3t Potter Twp.

INQUEST NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Philip Ertle, deceased, late of Gregg township, Centre county, Penna.

To David Ertle, Daniel Ertle, Elizabeth Burrell, A. G. Burrell, Adam Ertle, Samuel Ertle, Caroline Gentzel, and Geo. Gentzel. The heirs and legal representatives of Philip Ertle, deceased.

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Philip Ertle, dec'd, in the township of Gregg, and County of Centre, on Thursday, the 30th day of September A. D 1880 at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff's office, } Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa. } Sept. 9 4t.

J. D. ROSS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Has opened rooms over Wolf's store, at Centre Hall, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, making suits and all kinds of garments for men and boys, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice. 9sept 3t.

—On Monday evening last Dr. W. T. Shaffer of Mount Union, Huntingdon, was out driving between that place and Shirleysburg he met a butcher driving a steer. The animal becoming refractory the doctor got out of his buggy to assist the butcher. Just at this point there is a precipice about thirty feet high, and the doctor was stationed in the wood near it. All of a sudden the enraged animal rushed into the wood, knocking him over the abyss, and then tumbled after him, falling on him. One of the doctor's arms was badly crushed. He was assisted to his home, but it is not known whether he hurt internally or whether his injuries will prove fatal,

SCRANTON, Pa., August 30.—All the coal mines in this region resumed work on full line to-day.

MARRIED.

On the 1st of Sept., 1880, by Rev. M. N. Shadow, Mr. John F. Royer to Miss Mary A Boal, both of Tusseyville, Centre county, Pa.

On the 19th Aug., by Rev. A. C. Whitmer, Mr. Fred'k D. Carew, of Milton, and Miss Anna R. Minnich, of Spring Mills.

DIED.

Aug. 29th inst., Henry Heston, son of Adam and Susan Bower, aged 15 years and 29 days.

"Though to day we're filled with mourning,
Mercy still is on the throne;
With thy smiles of love returning,
We can sing thy will be done.

To thine arms that soul is given;
Thou hast taken but thine own;
Lord of Earth and God of Heaven,
Ever more thy will be done."

J. T.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 95, No 2, 85, No 3, 60.
Rye, 60c
Corn, ears, per bu. 40 c.
Corn old. 40c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 60c.
Barley, 50c.
Cloverseed, $5.00 to
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 15c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 15c.
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

J D Murry, drugist, Centre Hall. jul22y

EXECUTORS SALE.—There will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, two miles north of Spring Mills Station, on the Lewisburg and Tyrone RR., on Friday, October 8th, 1880.

The following valuable Real Estate of Adam Fisher, dec'd, known as the Farmers Mills property, consisting of a MERCHANT AND CUSTOM FLOURING MILL, in complete running order with the capacity to 4 run of Burrs, having Turbine Water Wheels located on Penn's Creek a never failing stream, also, thereon a GOOD SAW M

A MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK.

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold, for use, except to persons desirous of obtaining medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM,
U. S. Com'r Internal Rev.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24, 1879.

Dear Sir—Why don't you get a certificate from Col. W. H. W., of Baltimore, showing how he cured himself of drunkenness by the help of Hop Bitters. His is a wonderful case. He is well known in Rochester, N. Y., by all the drinking people there. He is known in this city, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York; in fact, all over the country, as he has spent thousands of dollars for rum. I honestly believe his card would be worth thousands of dollars to you in this city and Baltimore alone, and make thousands of sober men by inducing the use of your Bitters.

J. A. W.

MILTON, Del., Feb. 10, 1880.

Having used Hop Bitters, the noted remedy for debility, nervousness, indigestion, etc., I have no hesitation in saying that it is indeed an excellent medicine, and recommend it to any one as a truly tonic bitters. Respectfully,

REV. MRS. J. H. ELLGOOD.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cause of Temperance, but find they are, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife having been greatly benefited by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.

REV. JOHN SEAMAN,
Editor *Home Sentinel*, Afton, N. Y.

SCIPIO, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the pastor of the Baptist church here and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases, and over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has been greatly benefited and still uses the medicine. I believe she will become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

Cured of Drinking.

A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."

—*From a Leading Railroad Official, Chicago, Ill.*

Wicked for Clergymen.

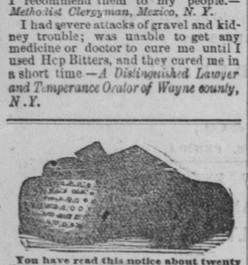
"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them. Rev.

Washington, D. C."

A good Baptist clergyman, of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was advised that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against the word "bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of Hop Bitters, and I recommend them to my people.—*Methodist Clergyman, Mexico, N. Y.*

I had several attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—*A Distinguished Lawyer and Temperance Orator of Wayne county, N. Y.*



You have read this notice about twenty times before. But did you ever act upon the suggestion so often made, and go to any host and druggist dealer for books with **Goodrich's Patent Besseemer Steel Hivet Protected Sole?** Guaranteed to outwear any Sole ever made. If you have not, do so the very next time you want boots or shoes with soles that will wear like iron and save repairs, and don't you buy any other.

My references are any Sewing Machine Company or their agents in this country.

M. C. GOODRICH,
20 Church St., Worcester, Mass., and 40 Hayne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

REMEDY FOR CURING

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma,

CONSUMPTION,

And all Throat and Lung Affections. Indorsed by the Press, Physicians, Clergy and Afflicted People.

TRY IT.

YOUR REMEDY IS

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Fort Madison & Northwestern Railway Co.

DATED APRIL 1, 1880, AND DUE IN 1905.

Bonds of $340 and $1,000 each.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold in New York.

UNION TRUST CO., New York, TRUSTEE.

Length of Road, 109 miles; whole issue of Bonds, $700,000, being $7,000 per mile.

Location of Road—From City of Fort Madison, Iowa, on Mississippi River, to City of Oscaloosa, Iowa.

Interest payable April 1st and October 1st.

For sale at 95 and accrued interest. With each $500 and $1,000 Bond there will be given as a bonus $100 and $200 respectively in full paid capital stock of the Company.

Applications for bonds, or for further information, Circulars, etc., should be made to

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., Bankers,
Drexel Building, 29 Wall St., N. Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
Awarded the MEDAL OF HONOR at the Centennial and Mechanics' Fairs.
Chicago. FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO. New York.

Republican Manual!

CAMPAIGN OF 1880. History, Principles, Early Leaders, and Achievements of the Republican Party with full biographies of GARFIELD AND ARTHUR. By E. V. SMALLEY, of the New York *Tribune*. A book wanted by every intelligent voter. The best of all arsenals from which to draw ammunition for campaign use. An elegant cloth-bound volume at a fraction of its usual cost. Price, 50 cents; postage, 7 cents. Circular sent free. For sale by the leading bookseller in every town.

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE,
Tribune Building, New York.

RED RIVER VALLEY
2,000,000 Acres
Wheat Lands

best in the World, for sale by the

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. CO.

Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to

D. A. McKINLAY,
Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

CELLULOID
EYE-GLASSES.

representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER O. M. CO., 13 Malden Lane, New York.

$25 Polished Granite Monuments from $25. Free on board ship to any part of America. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free. JOHN W. LEGGE, Sculptor, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Disciplining the Cat.

Grandma Slocum was busy over her sewing in the warm, quiet air of the sitting-room, and grandpa was striving to convince himself that he was reading a paper, despite a vague impression that he was falling asleep, when both were brought to their feet by a sudden crash in the pantry. "It's that cat!" said grandpa. But grandma, who seldom ventured to express an opinion before looking into the question, said nothing and hastened to the scene of the disaster.

As she opened the door of the pantry the unfortunate cat darted out, and grandpa, armed with the broom, started in pursuit around the spacious kitchen. The cat, however, was too nimble for his rather clumsy movements, and he was obliged to desist without having accomplished anything more than thoroughly frightening the animal.

"I'll teach the critter!" he exclaimed. "Forever on shelves and tables! Only yesterday she chawed up the chicken you had laid away, and last week skimmed half a dozen pans of milk! What's she done now?" and pushing open the pantry door, he beheld his wife gazing sorrowfully down at the fragments of several plates, among which lay an old china pitcher that had belonged to grandpa's mother, and was held in great reverence by the family.

For a moment grandpa stood speechless with indignation. He was so lavish with his tongue upon ordinary occurrences he could find nothing to say which could fully express his mind on this occasion. When he did speak, it was only to say, very quietly:

"I wouldn't have taken money for that teapot."

Then he turned away, leaving grandma to gather up the fragments, and went out to the woodpile to vent his feelings in quick, heavy blows, continuing the exercise until night.

Meanwhile grandma had examined the teapot and thought it could be mended. To be sure, the nose and the handle were broken off, but if they were ingeniously puttied on again, it would still be serviceable.

So, very carefully, she cemented the broken pieces together, placed the whole behind the new stove that the joints might harden, and returned to her sewing, where at length, overcome by the warmth and quiet, she fell asleep.

At dusk grandpa came into the kitchen to see if supper was about ready. Grandma was not in the room. His eye caught the glimmer of white behind the stove. "Nice Kitty!" he said, coaxingly. "Pretty Kitty! Did she want to be petted? Well, she should. Just let me get within three feet on ye, and we'll see whether there'll be any more crockery smashed! Yes; po-or kitty! Warn't satisfied with eatin' off a chiny plate. Had to see what was on the shelves, hey? Let me get two steps nearer, and I'll never ask another favor of ye! Ni-i-ce kitty! Take that, you varmint!"

The heavy foot struck the object with terrific force. There was a jingling crash, grandma screamed, and the ill-fated teapot scurried across the kitchen in fifty pieces.

Grandpa was probably never so completely surprised in his life. But in a moment the mischievousness of his performance overcame him, and he dropped into a chair, laughing heartily.

He made no further attempt to discipline the cat.

The Diamond Fraud.

A New York correspondent of the Troy *Times* writes: A view of metropolitan life is afforded by the advertising columns, will give one a glimpse of many strange features, some of which are worthy of attention. The diamond fraud for instance. This is still extensively advertised, and no doubt occasional hits are made, the bait being found in such notices as these:

A lady must have $320, and to raise said amount will part with her diamonds, cost $400. Please to call at once and inquire for advertiser at 150 East Thirty-third street.

A lady, whose diamonds and jewelry are in pawn, is unable to redeem them; will sell tickets at sacrifice. Address Mrs. Hvvlin Uptown office.

A lady having her valuable jewels in pawn would like some honorable gentleman to redeem and hold for a short time. Mrs. Sinclair.

A lady having in pawn valuable diamonds and jewelry, unable to redeem them, will sell tickets. Mrs. Talcott. Uptown office.

A lady having in pledge gold hunting watch chain and diamond ring would like to dispose of tickets. Address Mrs. Lyman.

It need hardly be said that "the lady" mentioned is merely the tool in the hands of professed sharpers. The best illustration of the method was afforded by the manner in which two Washington market hucksters were fleeced. They had a snug amount of surplus funds and wished to make a temporary investment. Having noticed an advertisement of the above-mentioned character, they opened a correspondence and were met by a "lady," who told a woful tale. The diamonds were worth $20,000, and had come from some royal house. Could $5,000 be advanced it would be only one-quarter their value, and the money could be raised on them at any time. A diamond broker (so-called) then appeared, who solemnly averred that Simpson the pawnbroker would advance $10,000 on the jewels, but his terms (twenty-four per cent. per annum) were too high. The lady offered to pay ten per cent., returnable on call. There is no sharper class of men than Washington market hucksters, but when taken in the usual trade the they are as weak as childhood. These men fell readily into the snare, and advanced $5,000 on what proved to be a mere fraud. This revelation was made at the police office where the swindlers were arraigned, but the charge failed for lack of testimony, and the hucksters became merely the object of ridicule. Not long afterward a kind-hearted clergymen, known as Father Zucker, fell into the same trap. He had some money, and the moving appeal of a lady in distress touched his heart. He responded to the advertisement, was charmed and affected by the tale of misfortune, and advanced nearly a thousand dollars on some paste diamonds which could be bought for a trifle.

A Dogerel.

As master Johnny Megill was walking down Main street the other day with a dog in tow, he was hailed by master Tommy Gilpin as follows:

"Hi there, Jack, what yer goin' ter do with that there dorg?"

"I'se goin' to take him down ter the river and drown him."

"Hol' on; less have some fun with him first. I've got two old oyster cans in the barn, and we'll take him into the house where he can't git away, and hitch 'em on."

This was speedily agreed to by Jack. Mrs. Gilpin was out calling, Lizzie was out too, and so the boys had full swing. They hitched on one can to the narrative of the canine and then let him loose. The parlor door happened to stand ajar, and for this the dog made. Then there was havoc wrought. The scene that met the eyes of the boys as they looked in was unique and varied, for the air was filled with dog, plaster bust of Shakespeare, oyster can, cuspidore, and finally the dog ran his fore feet through the what-not and sowed the bric-a-brac it contained in broadcast confusion on the floor. This was accompanied by vocal music from the dog.

The boys cut off the can, shut the dog in the parlor and went off fishing, and neither of them got home till late at night; and Mrs. Gilpin tells the sympathizing neighbors that she don't see how in the world that dog got into the room, for every door and window was shut tight.

Tommy and Johnny had the fun of drowning the dog the next day by Mrs. G.'s orders.—*Marathon Independent.*

Tit for Tat.

We naturally resent being paid back in our own coin, especially if it has not quite the true ring. We can easily excuse ourselves for cheating a neighbor, but for him to do the same thing to us is an act not to be extenuated or condoned. To have the measure cut of which we sell taken as the measure out of which to sell to us is very hard to bear. "I have weighed the two pounds of butter you sent me this morning," said an irate customer to a dealer in the above-mentioned article, "and am surprised to find that it is short weight just three ounces. If that is your way of dealing I must buy my butter somewhere else." The butter merchant looked up surprised, but, without declaring his innocence, replied: "Well, that is very strange, because I put the two pounds of sugar I bought of you in the scales, and gave you the full weight in butter." To do as you are done by and to do as you would like to be done by seems to be very different things.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Notes.

Solution of sulphate of iron and a little carbolic acid added keep cesspools and sewers sweet and harmless, if used regularly and often.

Look out for the weeds at the end o the rows and around the out-buildings fence corners and sink-spout, and mow them before they go to seed.

Avoid if possible an exclusive diet of whole corn for poultry; it may put on fat, but it is not as good for eggs. Let corn be fed as only one among other grains.

All tools, going out of use for the season should be put away in a whole and bright condition. Teach the boys the habit of cleaning shovels, hoes and cultivator-teeth.

A few sheep might be profitably kept on any dairy farm. A few of the large breeds would be best; they would give good lambs, heavy fleeces of valuable wool, and good mutton.

Save the droppings from the hen house. No better manure can be had if mixed with loam, muck or plaster.

One who has had a varied experience in its culture says: It seems as if celery was one of those crops that defied all known rules in its culture; so that the most successful raisers often meet with failures in obtaining a crop on account of some slight neglect in trimming, transplanting, watering or bleaching.

An old teamster of fifty years' experience says he has never had a case of the galls on his animals where the following preventive was adopted, namely, to rub the collars inside, every few days, with a little neatsfoot oil, and the moment any dirt is found sticking like wax to wash it off with warm soapsuds and then oil. A yoke from oxen, or collar from a horse should not be removed, when brought into the stable from work, until the sweat is entirely dry, and all chafed spots should be oiled.

A horse appreciates a comfortable fitting harness as much as he does a properly-fitted shoe.

Clear up swamps and lowlands. Grub up brier roots and stumps and when dry burn.

Recipes.

CRACKER FRUIT PUDDING.—Six crackers pounded fine, one quart boiling milk, one spoonful of flour, one cup brown sugar, six eggs, raisins and currants; all kinds of spice. Bake.

GINGER SNAPS.—Boil together one pint of molasses and teacupful of butter. Let it stand till cool; add two tablespoons ginger, and one teaspoonful soda, flour to roll. Bake quick, in thin rounds, on a flat sheet.

CRULLERS.—Two cupsful of sugar, one cupful of butter, three eggs, three cupsful of flour, one cupful of sweet milk, a small teaspoonful of cream of tartar in the flour, a small half-teaspoonful of soda in the milk, one tablespoonful of cinnamon and nut eg; mix smoothly, roll and cut in any design, and boil in hot lard.

RICE CHICKEN PIE.—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with slices of broiled ham; cut up a broiled chicken and nearly fill the dish; add two spoonfuls onions, if you like, or a little curry powder, which is better; then add boiled rice to fill all interstices and to cover the top thick. Bake it for one-half or three-quarters of an hour.

History of Tom Thumb and His Wife.

Tom Thumb, or Charles Stratton, as he was called in his baptismal name, was, at his birth, as all the world knows, an under-sized specimen of humanity. If he was not put into a quart pot he might have been, according to what was said by his mother, who averred that he hardly measured a pint. He grew up in strength of brain and in physical health, but with only a small development in anatomical structure and adipose tissue. Barnum found him in his rural home, and, after some pleasant negotiations with his progenitors, brought him into notoriety among the curiosities of the celebrated museum. It was forty years or more ago when the great American repertory was at the corner of Ann street, in New York, wandering through its shadowy and mysterious halls, and wondering over birds, beasts and wax figures, and monkeys and relics of the Revolution, the writer first made acquaintance with the little man of Bridgeport. He was then in the prime and beauty of a black coatee, tapering off like the tail of a young swallow, while his trousers, also of the ministerial hue and faultless in set, were strapped under boots that a Chinese princess might have worn, and that glistened like polished mirrors. Small in size he was, yet great in his adopted rame, because his measure was advertised in inches. And so he continued increasing in fame but not in stature for many years, until he had gained a comfortable portion of this world's goods, and felt that he might retire from the gaze of admiring eyes to the quiet fied and inforest of his birthplace.

Lavinia Warren was also small and undersized at her birth, and grew but little up to the time of her maidenhood. A happy thought of Barnum led him to seek an interview with her parents and engage her as one of the stars of his museum. She took her position among the orbs of his celestial firmament and held it for several years. It was here that she found her Thumb; it was here that her Thumb found her. Under the tapestry of the museum walls, beneath the gaze of Revolutionary worthies peering from worm-eaten canvases, companioned by Daniel Lambert and the stuffed tiger from Bengal, and encouraged by the voice of a parrot and the chattering of the monkey, the romantic passion warmed up and seethed and bubbled, and two young and fond hearts, as a poet has said:

"Like snow-balls meeting,
Mellowed into one."

There was a flame of love, notwithstanding the coolness of our simile, and it leaped and flourished until Lavinia and Thomas were set into a blaze. He gave a new ornament to the green curtain, it sparkled in the chandelier, it added a luster to the footlights, and it sounded wedding preludes in the inspiriting harmonies of the Amazonian bass viol and other instruments of the customary band. And in proper time, after all professional engagements had been fulfilled, Lavinia and Thomas were married. There were wedding presents and sports and junketings after the solemn ceremony, but the bride and bridegroom, in that modesty which always marked their character, retired from the festive scene to the valley in Massachusetts which they had selected for their future home. And there ever since they have lived, undisturbed by the illusions of the public stage, except in occasional dramatic episodes, and perfectly contented in their sequestered dwelling among woods and streams and flowering hedges. If the flamings of remembered chandeliers have occasionally blazed in upon them, they have only illuminated the delights of their pleasant retreat, and the visions of the polar bear in his stuffed integument, the happy family, and the pathetic seal in his tank, have only added to the pleasures of a quiet abode.

For several years we have known but little about Tom Thumb and his wife. But a paragraph in a newspaper says that the celebrated husband has grown to a corpulent size, although he now measures but little more in height. It also adds that if the wife does not equal her husband in his altitude, she emulates his figure in the sesquipedality of her waist and stomach. Some one who saw her bathing in the surf says that the first wave rolled her over and over like a barrel, and finally lodged her upon the sand. There is a touch of poetry in the description, for, like the goddess Aphrodite, she was cast up by the sea-foam.

Words of Wisdom.

It is the tiny streamlet that is kept in a splutter by a stick thrust into its waters by a willful boy.

Here is a good question for a man to ask himself as he reviews his past life: "Have I written in the snow?"

The good things that belong to prosperity may be wished, but the good things that belong to adversity are to be admired.

The woman who really wishes to refuse contents herself by saying no. She who explains wants to be convinced.

There are men who no more grasp the truth they seem to hold than a sparrow grasps the message passing through the electric wire on which it perches.

Childhood often holds a truth with its feeble fingers, which the grasp of manhood cannot retain, which it is the pride of utmost age to recover.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Farm Notes.

Don't go straight from the cow stable into the milk-room.

Ground black pepper sprinkled on growing cabbages when the dew is on, will, it is said, free them from worms.

From 150 to 170 degrees is given as the right temperature for scalding hogs, the former for small and the latter for large ones. Add a few handfuls of ashes, and frequently air the hogs while scalding.

When cows' teats are sore from any cause they should be washed clean with warm water, and at once moistened with glycerine. Two or three applications will cure the worst case. For caked bag apply lard, as hot as can be handled, with a rag or brush, and thoroughly rub in by hand.

Farmers who know the value of compost, and know how to make it, increase their manure pile. In this way hundreds of loads are made annually, the material being gathered on the premises, such as forest leaves, cornstalks (including the roots), weeds, vines, loam from fence corners, muck from ponds and ditches, occasional sprinkling of lime through the mass, layers of barnyard manure, and thus build up oblong squares and let them remain over winter.

One of the most extensive fruit growers, who resides near Lockport, N. Y., has been very successful in clearing his orchard of the canker worm by use of paris green. He mounts a cask on a wagon, and to the cask is attached a force pump with which is connected a short hose, with a fine, sprinkling nozzle at the end of it, and thus armed, and the cask filled with a mixture of paris green and water, he drives into the orchard, and in a short time sprinkles a large number of trees.

The observations of Mr. Albert Flanders, of Cambria, in his orchard, this season, are decidedly in favor of making pastures of them. The fruit in an orchard near the farm buildings in which his hogs have run during the season is much less injured by the codling moth than the fruit of another orchard on his farm to which the hogs have not had access. By some fruit growers sheep are believed to be quite as efficient as swine in destroying the larvæ of the moth.—*Lockport Journal.*

There seems to be a use for anything, if we can only find out what it is. It has been discovered that even coffee grounds are good for something. They are recommended as a valuable manure for garden plants. A San Francisco lady recently received some plants from Mexico, with the direction to fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee grounds. The experiment was so successful that she tried the same treatment on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and colored, better and more abundant flowers.

An exchange says: Many farmers are testing the practice of cultivating wheat. We hear of frequent experiments in this direction, and these have generally turned out satisfactorily. Cultivating, hoeing and early and close drilling the wheat in sixteen-inch rows, by stopping every alternate spout. It is not difficult to construct a simple cultivator that will work the spaces between the drills. There are two different wheat here that the sun cannot broadcast cannot be cultivated. This fact, and the better condition of drilled wheat, should be sufficient inducement to use the drill, if the great saving of seed and the lessening of labor are not.

Household Hints.

Glass should be washed in cold water, which gives it a brighter and cleaner look than when cleansed with warm water.

When anything is accidentally made too salt it can be counteracted by adding a teaspoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar.

Jelly molds should be greased with cold butter. When you wish to remove the jelly or pudding plunge the mold into hot water, remove quickly, and the contents will come out in perfect form and without any trouble.

When canaries pluck feathers and eat them, place a little fine gravel or small pebbles in their cages; also occasionally place a rusty nail or two in their drinking water. Small pebbles are absolutely essential to life and health in caged birds of all kinds, and during the molting season the bit of iron in their drinking water is also equally essential.

To wash red table linen use tepid water, with a little powdered borax (borax sets the color); wash the linen separately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade; iron when almost dry.

Chained up for Twenty-Seven Years.

A recent letter from Reading, Pa., says: A shocking case of barbarity has just been discovered in this district through the investigations of the board of poor directors. A few days ago it was reported to them that a man was receiving cruel and inhuman treatment in the backwoods country, some twenty miles from this city. John H. Bower, James Sallade and J. W. Knors of the almshouse went to the farm of Joseph Zechler, at the foot of the Blue mountains, and there they found a small hut built of heavy logs. The narrow door was barred on the outside by a heavy piece of oak. The roof was covered with thatch. Under the hut was a rough fireplace, built of boulders. The floor of the hut was of heavy slabs, with wide cracks to admit of the heat from the fireplace below. As their officials approached they heard wild shrieks in the hut. Taking down the bar and opening the door, they saw, crouched on a pile of filthy straw, the form of what first seemed to be an animal. When they became accustomed to the darkness inside, they saw that it was the form of a man. His gray and shaggy beard extended to his hips, and his hair was long and matted. His skin was black as that of a negro. In the center of the floor was a very heavy iron staple, attached to which was a chain. The other end was clasped tightly about the man's right ankle. The prisoner showed fight, and there was a violent struggle before he could be handcuffed and bound. The chain was heavy and rusty, and it required a blow from a sledge to break it. The man was then carried into the open air. For the first time in twenty-seven years the light of heaven shone upon him. For over a quarter of a century he had occupied that pen.

The prisoner's name is Benjamin Zechler. Thirty years ago he was a robust, hearty man, aged twenty-eight years. He worked on his father's farm in Albany township. One day, while greatly overheated, he jumped into a cool mountain stream to bathe. The sudden plunge into cold water had a bad effect. In time he became demented. Then his father died, leaving his property to his two sons, Jacob and Benjamin. Jacob did not wish to have his brother taken to an insane asylum, so he determined to keep him on the farm. In a few months Benjamin became very violent. Jacob then determined to build a hut at the foot of the mountains, into which Benjamin was placed and chained. For twenty-seven years he was kept there, until the case was reported and inquired into. The hut is in a mountainous, backwoods country, which is rarely visited by strangers.

It is believed that he can be cured sufficiently to give the story of his terrible sufferings. His brother claims that he fed him well. This is apparently true, because the lunatic was powerful and it required the strength of four men to overcome him in his filthy cell. Jacob Zechler has always been recognized as a peaceful, law-abiding citizen, but the barbarous treatment of his brother has changed public opinion against him.

Johnny's Essay on Dogs.

Last summer our dog Towser was a lyin' in the sun trine to sleep, but the flies was that bad that he couldn't, cos he had to catch 'em, and bime by a bee lit on his head and was workin' about like the dog was him. Towser he held his head still, and when the bee was close to his nose, Towser wheezed at him like he sed you see what this buffer is doin', he thinks I'm a lily-of-the-valley, which isn't opened yet, but you just wait till I blossom and you will see some fun, and sure enough Towser opened his mouth very softly so as not to fritten the bee, and the bee went into Towser's mouth; Then Towser he shet his mouth too, and had begun to make a peaceful smile wen the bee stung him, and you never see a lily-of-the-valley ack so in your life.

Farmers have learned that it takes the best of soil to raise a mortgage.

A Texas Horse Trade.

A man by the name of Smith, living in Galveston, Texas, kept a livery stable. Among other horses in his custody was a fine bay horse belonging to Jones. This horse, in cavorting about the stable yard, ran against a wagon and broke his leg. Of course Smith was responsible. All he had to do was to send for a policeman, have the animal shot, and pay Jones about $60, the value of the animal. Smith notified the policeman, and started out to see Jones and inform him officially about the accident. Now Smith is considerable of a wag. Happening to meet Brown, he asked if Brown did not want to buy a horse. Brown wanted a cheap horse, and one that was safe, so that when Smith put the question to him he replied:

"Maybe so; if you have the right kind of a horse. Is he a steady, quiet horse?"

"He is the quietest horse you ever saw."

"Won't bite or kick, and is not likely to run away?"

"If he bites, kicks or runs away I'll give your money back."

"Humph," said Brown, "what are you asking for the wonderful animal?"

"I'll let you have him for $21. Give me $1 down, and your note for $20 more, and it is a bargain. I have no more use for the horse, but I want money right off."

Brown thought to himself: "Smith has been tampering with cotton futures, and is strapped," so he planked down the dollar and gave his note for the balance.

If Brown was pleased with the trade, Smith was still more so. He called to several friends and treated the crowd with the dollar, after which the procession re-formed and marched down to the stable to see Brown's new purchase. When they got there the policeman had already shot the poor brute, and he looked like all he really needed was an inquest. Brown looked very much that way himself. He turned pale and then got red behind the ears. Then he smiled, but it was not a particularly healthy smile. Smith tried to help matters; and as soon as the crowd had quit holding their sides, he said: "Now, Brown, I don't want you to tell anybody that I swindled you. I call on these gentlemen to witness that I've done the square thing. That is Jones' bay horse, the identical one I sold you. I guaranteed he would not bite or bark nor kick, and you can't provoke him to run away. I think he fills the bill. I want you to take him off or I'll charge you for keeping him."

"Boys," said Brown, "don't give me away. I know I am not the only fool on Galveston Island. Let's go and hunt for a duplicate, and I will set 'em up."

They strolled out and met Robinson.

"Look here, Robinson, don't you want a right good horse at a bargain? I've just bought Jones' fine bay horse. He cost $60 originally, and he is in just the same condition I was when I got him."

"Oh!" said Robinson, "times are hard, and horse feed is awful high. A high-stepping horse like Jones' bay will eat his head off in no time."

"That's where you are fooling yourself. He eats less than any horse you ever saw. By George, no horse can eat less than he can."

"Ain't he a little frisky?"

Brown shook his head and replied:

"You are doing that horse injustice. You can tell by looking at him that he is not that kind of an animal. I'll let you have him for just what I gave for him—$20—$1 down, and your note, secured by such men as Heidenheimer, for the balance. I've got to have money."

Robinson thought it was mean to take advantage of Brown's distress, but then it was not his lookout. If he was out of his head, why didn't he have the court appoint him a guardian? So he planked down the dollar and gave the note, on the condition that the horse would go in a wagon.

"You bet," remarked Brown, "he'll go in a wagon. Come on, boys, let's spend this dollar."

After they had wiped off their mouths, the procession re-formed, and started to inspect the animal. Sure enough, three men were lifting him into a wagon.

"There," said Brown, "I told you he would go into a wagon. Don't say I swindled you. He will eat less than any horse you ever owned. You will save his value in horse-feed in two weeks. Just try and see if he is not gentle. Tickle him with a straw."

The spectators applauded. Robinson looked like he ought to go along with his horse to keep him in countenance.

In conclusion it is whispered on the Strand among capitalists that some of the notes have already passed into the hands of innocent holders, and as soon as they mature, protests will be in order.

A Practical Joke.

The Boston *Post* tells a story of a plot by two men to steal, in a joke, a friend's property, which ended in a manner both painful and unexpected. They were neighbors of a Mr. Duffy, and in some way that gentleman became aware of their intention to steal his pet calf. Therefore, he quietly removed the calf from the box-stall in which it was confined, and in the place of it introduced a goat of the masculine gender, and of a vicious disposition. He also fixed a spring on the door of the stall, that would cause it to close unless held open, and he also attached to the door a spring-lock that would fasten, and could only be unfastened from the outside.

Then he went to bed, but not to sleep. It was at the witching hour of midnight that the two marauders entered Mr. Duffy's barn. They had examined the premises the day before, and knew exactly where to go.

They entered the stall and the door closed behind them. Everything was still. One of them opened the slide to his lantern. There was a clatter of hoofs, and the man with the lantern found himself knocked into the corner. He was very much surprised. He thought such conduct the queerest in a calf that he had ever known.

Then the other man opened the slide to his lantern to see what the matter was, and the next instant the breath went out of his body with a "yah" that made the listening Duffy laugh all over.

Then all was still again except some emphatic exclamations from the men, and finally the man who was bit first recovered enough to endeavor to find his lantern. It was extinguished, but he got a match and lighted it again. Then he turned the bull's eye toward the goat, and then he went into the corner again.

The goat's temper then being roused, he didn't wait for further lights, but began to butt wherever he heard a movement, and the robbers concluded it was time to get out.

But that wasn't so easily done. Then they began to call for help, and Mr. Duffy could tell when the goat hit them, because instead of screaming, "Help!" they cried, "Oh!" After he had laughed till his sides ached, he opened the door.

The Afghans.

The Afghans are Mohammedans of the Sunni faith; they reverence the first four Khalifs, and have no particular veneration for the prophet (Khalif) Ali. They are split up into tribes, clans and families, each under its own head, commander or sirdar; and they are often at war or feud, and often engaged in conspiracies, rebellions and assassinations. They are tall, burly, active men, with olive complexions, dark Jewish features, black eyes, and long black hair hanging down in curls. Their countenances are calm, and they affect a frankness and bonhomie; they will sometimes indulge in a rude jocularity; but their expression is savage, and evil passions are often raging in their hearts like hidden fires. They are bloodthirsty, deceitful and depraved; ready to sell their country, their honor and their very souls for lucre. They care for nothing but fighting and loot, delighting in the din of arms, the turmoil of battle and the plunder of the killed and wounded; without any relish for home life or domestic ties; without a sting of remorse or a sense of shame. There are no people on earth that have a finer physique or a viler morale. They are the relics of a nation who have played out their parts in history. In bygone ages they conquered Hindostan on the one side and Persia on the other; but the conquering instinct has died away amidst the incessant discord o family feuds and domestic broils.

The total number of seals taken on the west coast of Vancouver island, Washington Territory, during this season, was over 20,000, of which the value would be $180,000.

NEWS NOTES.

Eastern and Middle States.

General Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer of the United States army, familiarly known as "Old Probabilities," died a few mornings ago at Buffalo, aged fifty-two years.

The New York Republican State committee has nominated Charles J. Folger for chief judge of the court of appeals, deciding not to hold a State convention.

A large number of persons have been prostrated by the extreme heat in New York city.

Dr. Buchanan, the Philadelphia manufacturer of medical diplomas, who was supposed to have drowned himself shortly after the beginning of legal proceedings against him, has been discovered at Windsor, Ont., where he was living under an assumed name.

The Democrats of Delaware at their State convention in Wilmington nominated Colonel L. Martin for Congress and an electoral ticket.

During a heavy storm a yacht containing seven men was upset near Rockaway beach, Long Island, and only the men were drowned.

Loeb & Co., New York exporters and importers of clocks, silver-plated ware, worsted goods and gloves, have failed for about $400,000. This is the heaviest failure that has taken place in the city for some time.

The creditors of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, have called a meeting to prepare a statement of their grievances to send to Rome, with the hope of interesting the pope in behalf of the diocesan debt of $3,500,000.

The New Jersey Greenback State convention, held in New Brunswick, nominated Thomas B. Hoxey for governor.

A fire broke out in Philadelphia a few days ago and for a time threatened to devastate a large section of the thickly-built portion of the city, but the flames were finally subdued after a number of buildings had been wholly destroyed or partially damaged to an amount aggregating about $200,000.

The New York night medical service established by a recent act of the legislature for the purpose of providing the deserving poor with medical assistance in cases of sudden emergency during the hours of the night is now in full working order in the city. The provisions of the act require that at each station-house a bulletin shall be kept containing the names of registered physicians who are willing to give their services under the terms specified—viz., $3 a visit. If the persons requiring aid are unable to pay the amount then the police captain of the district is to certify to that fact, and the physician becomes entitled to receive that sum from the public funds. Three hundred and twenty-seven physicians have been enrolled for duty.

Twenty-six deaths have resulted from the recent railroad collision at May's Landing, N. J.

Two sisters, while dancing on the deck of a canal boat in the Hudson opposite Yonkers, N. Y., stumbled on a coil of rope, fell overboard and were both drowned.

A fire at Lawrence, Mass., partially destroyed Castle & Mayo's paper mill, causing an estimated loss of $100,000 and throwing about seventy-five hands out of employment.

The American humane association has deposited $5,000 at Boston to be awarded the inventor of an improved cattle car.

Five boys of Lowell, Mass., while riding on top of a passenger car of the Lowell and Lawrence railroad were swept off by a bridge and almost instantly killed.

During a storm in the vicinity of Bradford, Pa., an oil tank containing twenty-six thousand barrels of oil, with other property, was destroyed, causing an estimated damage of $40,000.

Western and Southern States.

During a quarrel at Leesville, Texas, three brothers—William, Philip and Houston Littlefield—were killed.

Near Wauseon, Ohio, a young man named Edward Mikesell while trying to kill a chicken shot and instantly killed his mother who was sitting at a window.

An Annapolis (Md.) dispatch says that a natural curiosity died there the other evening. It was a child of colored parentage, and when born had white curly hair resembling sheep's wool. The eyes were of pinkish color and the complexion was nearly white, with a slight tinge of red on her cheeks. It very closely resembled a large wax doll which has been exhibited in a shop window and which the mother of the child had frequently admired and expressed an anxious desire to purchase, but was unable to do so. The physicians pronounce it a remarkable case.

Many of the farmers in Southwestern Nebraska are reported to be on the brink of starvation on account of the drought which has prevailed in that region for the past ten months, and which has caused a total failure of the wheat crop.

The Texas Republicans at their State convention nominated E. J. Davis for governor and a full State ticket.

The first convention of deaf mutes ever held in this country has been in session three days at Cincinnati. There was a fair attendance of leading deaf mutes from all parts of the United States and Canada. The proceedings were all carried on by signs.

Sheriff Butner and a posse had a fight near Tucson, Arizona, with about fifty Mexican brigands who were committing depredations in the neighborhood. After a pitched battle the bandits fled, leaving several dead and wounded.

At the convention in Des Moines the Iowa Republicans nominated a full State ticket headed by J. A. T. Hull for secretary of state.

The Colorado Republicans have renominated Gov. Pitkin and a full State ticket.

The Kansas Democrats have nominated E. G. Ross for governor and a full State ticket, including Miss Sarah A. Brown for superintendent of public instruction.

An exciting episode occurred at Nicholasville, Ky., during the trial of James H. Arnold, a dry goods merchant, for the murder of Robert E. Little, a lawyer, in Richmond last December. While Mr. Bronson, the commonwealth's attorney, was summing up, United States Senator Voorhies, one of the defendant's counsel, interrupted him with a denial, which was promptly resented. Instantly all was confusion in the court-room; women fainted, pistols were drawn promiscuously and most of the spectators fled. "Ike" Arnold, a brother of the defendant, rushed up to the prosecuting attorney and presented a pistol at his breast, but was arrested before any harm had been done. After a while the judge